THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

No. 55,666—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
8th June.	SALSETTE	6700	CHINA	9609
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000		
22nd "	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	NYANZA	7000		
8th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10990
17th "	CALEDONIA	6000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10602
27th "	ARABIA	8000		
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12511
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10002

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
Trafford Hall	5321	....	....	8 June*	....
City of Athens	5304	....	....	8 "	14 June
City of Lahore	6875	....	17 June	9 July*	....
City of Paris	9200	....	7 "	30 July†	....
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	1 July	23 July	....
City of York	7406	15 "	31 "	31 July	
City of Corinth	5445	27 "	20 "	10 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	9500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5321	29 "	15 "	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6570	26 "	22 "	13 "	
City of Athens	5594	8 Aug.	31 "	26 "	
City of Lahore	6875	21 "	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have cabin accommodation except the s. s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Sudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1913
City of Calcutta	7513	29 Aug.	Naples.....6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles.25 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	28 "	Naples.....4 Oct.	21 Oct.
C. of Marseilles	8500	3 Oct.		26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	9500	16 "	Marseilles 23 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 "	Marseilles31 Oct.	16 Nov.
City of Athens	5594	31 "	Naples.....8 Nov.	22 Nov.
City of Karachi	5546	8 Nov.	Marseilles16 Nov.	1 Dec.
City of Benares	6073	30 "	....	23 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2-3 Jan. 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	576	851	439	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,041	493	909
Liverpool	608	957	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Lights and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kasara	1195	Thurs. 13th June	9 a.m.	
Linga	2125	Friday 14th June	† 6 a. m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 13th June, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday, 12th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadar, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Bussreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Sunday 9th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer, on or about 22nd June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
8th June, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st July
Trieste	5095	N. Ivancich	1st Aug
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	27th June.
Persia	5895	N. Ivancich	28th July.
Silesia	5174	G. Nicolich	28th Aug.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES,
ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back .. „ 750
To London via Trieste ..... „ 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 903 „ 1088*

Second Class—

To Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 525
To London via Trieste..... „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back.... „ 653 „ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class—

To Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 675
To London via Trieste..... „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 832 „ 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	8th July.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,

of London & Bristol,

can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private &c.

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HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINISTER.
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL single bed-rooms from 4s. ; double from 7s. ; sitting and bed-room from 15s. ; suites from 21s. ; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions, Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Yiendsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Phuket	Kobe	
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot Surat and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shortest periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

This Bank accepts Bills for collection on every part of India as well as Foreign Bills too.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

FOR DARK MONSOON NIGHTS.

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT KEROSINE MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS,
527 candle power

is the nearest approach in illuminating power to Acetylene lights which are not permitted on the roads in Bombay.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD HAVE THE "POLKEY" HEAD LIGHT.

1. It burns Kerosine which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor car.
3. It is strong enough for any purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary Acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not smell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily pick out a telegraph pole at a hundred yards seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimneys ready for use, stored in each lamp, in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimneys guaranteed perfectly fireproof.
10. All "POLKEY" Lamps may be had at English prices ; 12 annas to the Shilling or Rs. 15 to the Pound Sterling.

"POLKEY" PARAGON REFLECTOR HAND LAMPS

Useful for Reading, for pianos, for general illumination of close work.

The great power of these Reflectors (by which the small print of a newspaper can be read easily at a distance of over 140 feet) makes them extremely useful. They will be found invaluable in houses, shops, stores, hospitals, surgeries, orchestras, music rooms, students, draughtsmen's and mechanics rooms ; on boardship, in camp, the jungle, &c.; as a search light in cellars, warehouses, workshops &c., they are all that can be desired. Light equal to 500 candle power.

Small Rs. 13-2 and Rs. 32 large.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.

150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE CHEAPEST EUROPEAN FIRM IN BOMBAY.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANTS, AND TOBACCONISTS.

FREE DELIVERY ON ALL ORDERS.

MEDICAL CONSULTATION From 10 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. Daily, Including SUNDAY.

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FREE DELIVERY.

Dispensing Department open night and day, accuracy and purity guaranteed. Charges most moderate.

Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, to suit all tastes and all pockets, fresh stock just received.

Oilmanstores, Patent Medicine's Toilet Requisites &c. Regular fresh shipments, quality guaranteed.

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

ALL ORDERS DELIVERED AT OUR EXPENSE.

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Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	„ „	
Chester	125°	„ „	
Devoe's	125°	„ „	
Monkey	125°	„ „	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

A CUP OF DELICIOUS COCOA IN 15 SECONDS.

Everybody uses cocoa, and everybody knows that cocoa in the ordinary way is not quickly prepared. But you can now prepare a cup of this excellent food-beverage in 15 seconds or less by using . . .

ELESKA DRY MILK COCOA

In ½lb tins at 10 As. and 1lb tins at Rs. 1-2

NO EXTRA SUGAR OR MILK REQUIRED ONLY BOILING WATER.

"ELESKA" contains the cocoa together with the proper amount of sugar and milk—all ready for instant use, in powdered form. The flavor is delicious and the quality excellent. "ELESKA" wins the praises of all at first taste.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM
DHUNJIBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR & Co., Princess Street.
COWASJI RUTTONJI & SON, No. 1, Inside Crawford Market, Bombay.
P. C. SHROFF & SONS, Grant Road.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SIRDARS PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS.

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in ½ lb. & 1 lb. boxes
Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.
REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in
½ lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.
The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available
KING GEORGE'S, TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED,
CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE
CHOCOLATE NEAPOLITANS DAIRY MILK
CHOCOLATE in tablets, CHOCOLATE
CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHO-
COLATE in sticks
etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts ; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE OF INDIA.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING announced for 12-30 p. m., on the 12th June, 1912, has been POSTPONED to 3-30 p. m., of the same day.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

RUTTONJI RUSTOMJI MISTRY, late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant.
OSCAR WILKIN, late Lieutenant, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse) Sangor, European.
AMRATLAL MANEKLAL and his widow MANEKBAI, late of Bombay Lad Bania Hindu Inhabitants.
DEVIDAS MORARJI and his widow DAHIBAI, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants.
ELIZABETH ANN WHITCHELO, Mrs., late of Poona European.
DORA (or SARAH) CHEESSMAN, late of Quetta, European, a Nurse.
MAHOMEDI AIWAZ, late of Lucknow, a Mahomedan female pilgrim.
FATMA, late of Bombay, a Mahomedan female pilgrim.
FATEHBIBI, wife of Mahomed Ibrahim Makba, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
SILARKO JOHN TELLERY, late of Bombay of the Firm of Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Coy, Manufacturers and Exporters of Carpet and Art Industries, European.
WALTER LANG, late of Bombay European Inhabitant, a partner in the Firm of Messrs. Symons Barlow and Lang, Exchange Brokers.
CYRIL HOLDSWORTH, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, an employe in the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd.
NORMAN SIMPSON, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, an employe, in the firm of Messrs. DeLaitte Lighting Co., Ltd.
EDWARD WILLIAM JOHN MASON, late Sub-Conductor, Military Works Services, Quetta, European.

All persons, having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General,
Administrator-General's Office, High Court,
Bombay, the 7th day of June, 1912.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and

In the matter of the GLOBE MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 15th day of May, 1912, confirming the reduction of the paid-up capital of the abovenamed Company, from Rs. 9,76,000-to Rs. 97,600, and the minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Act were Registered by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies on the 5th day of June, 1912, and further taken notice that the said minute is in the words and figures following:—The capital of the Globe Manufacturing Company, Limited, henceforth is Rs. 97,600 divided into 976 Shares of Rs. 100 each instead of the original capital of Rs. 12 lacs divided into 1,200 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each. At the time of the Registration of this minute the sum of Rs. 100 has been and is deemed to be paid on each of the said shares.—Dated this 7th day of June, 1912.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & CO.,
Solicitors for the Company.

NOTICE RE-BANK OF BURMA.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders and Creditors of the Bank of Burma, Ltd. in Liquidation will be held on Saturday the 8th inst. at 5 P.M. (S.T.) at the Native Share Stock Brokers Association Hall, Hummam Street, Bombay to ascertain and place before the Chief Court of Lower Burma their wishes in respect of the appointment of permanent liquidator or liquidators for suggesting his or their remuneration selecting advisory committee and such other matters. The creditors and shareholders are especially requested to attend this meeting for their own better interests either in person or by duly signed proxies which must be returned to the undersigned at least a day before the meeting.—Dated at 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay this 1st day of June, 1912.

W. T. HALAI,
Hon. Secretary,
Bombay Committee.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL.
HARPENDEN, (HERTS).

A PUBLIC SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS, from Kindergarten to University Age. Specially advantageous to Anglo-Indian parents who do not wish their children to be separated. Training for the Universities, Services, etc. Special attention to manual work, etc. For prospectus &c., Honours (including Open School. Oxford Univ. gained this year), apply Headmaster or can be obtained from

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On MONDAY, the 10th June, 1912, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a consignment of 4 cases of high class leather goods just arrived from Europe, on account of parties concerned; the goods consists of fitted bags, dressing cases, scent bottle cases, ladies' hand bags, purses, cigarette cases, etc.

☞ The above goods will be sold to the highest bidder in lots to suite purchasers and are on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th June, 1912.

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These two daughters affect to love their father "dearer than eye sight, and liberty." But the youngest daughter Cordelia hates affectation and openly declares in the Court that she cannot love her father as her sisters do.

Lear is highly indignant at this, and disclaims all his paternal care and property and considers her a stranger to his heart. But Earl of Kent praises her speech and after bidding farewell to all present in the Court leaves the kingly presence. Afterwards King of France makes the forsaken Cordelia his wife. After committing her father to the cares of her two sisters Cordelia leaves the Court of England.

The two sisters begin to dislike their father and Goneril orders her servants and attendants not to allow the King in her presence, but the King is persistent and is bent upon seeing her. A very severe quarrel takes place between the King and Goneril, the daughter insulting the father Lear becomes sick of heart and curses his daughter and goes to seek Regan, the second daughter Regan seems to be glad to see her father. Lear complains of the sharp toothed unkindness of her first daughter and considers her a vulture in human shape but Regan refuses to believe her father and says that he must have been angry with her simply because she had restrained the riots of his followers, and advises the King to crave her forgiveness. The King's wrath knows no bounds and he is extremely excited, and exclaims you nimble lightnings dart your blinding flames into her scornful eyes infect her beauty. You fen-sucked fogs drawn by the powerful sun. To fall and blast her pride. Some followers of the King convey the news of the King's misfortunes to the third but discarded daughter Cordelia without the knowledge of the King. Cordelia's heart is burnt at learning all these things and gives protection to Lear who is compelled to come to her place. Afterwards a battle takes place between the parties in which Lear and Cordelia are taken prisoners. By the conspiracy of the wicked sisters Cordelia is killed, and King Lear dies in uttermost despair, quite heart broken.

The plot is very powerful in as much as different kinds of passions such as jealousy, love, ungratefulness, infidelity are all combined and portray the human nature in its most intricate and irretrievable form.

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS	13,000,000
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BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 3,00,000

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INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a. for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 900,000

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AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
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POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

THE SALE of Immoveable property, at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, advertised to take place to-day, on account of Mr. Nagindas Ranchordas Shroff, is POSTPONED.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Mahim Custom Road, Mahim.

Under instructions from and by the order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Moreshwar Balaji Rathe, the mortgagor, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE, Auctioneers, will, on SUNDAY, the 9th day of June, 1912, sell by Public Auction all that undivided one-third share or interest of the said mortgagor the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement about 80 feet in length and 16 feet in breadth or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim Custom Road, Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2142, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G. Ward No. 5236, and Street No. 122, and bounded as follows, i. e.:—On or towards the east by the aforesaid Mahim Custom Road, on or towards the north by the property of Ganpatrao Nana Pimple, on or towards the West and South by the properties of the Fazendar Mohidina Haji Allarakhia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Soloman and Judah, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, at their office, No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE of VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, at Cathedral Street and Walkeshwar, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Nagindass Ranchordass Shroff and pursuant to the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated the 20th day of September, 1911, and made between the said Nagindass Ranchordass Shroff of the first part, Bhaidass Thakoredass of the second part, and the said Bomanji Bhicaji Cooper of the third part. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell the undermentioned properties by Public Auction, on the premises, on the days and hours hereinafter mentioned in different lots.

The properties being lots Nos. 2 and 3 will be sold subject the first mortgage thereof dated 6th day of January, 1910, and made between the said Nagindass Ranchordass Shroff, of the one part and one Chagun Valchand of the other part.

Lot No. II.
Cathedral Street Property.
SALE on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1912 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 479 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cathedral Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 117, and New No. 912, Old Survey No. 95, and New Survey No. 401, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 4453, 5226, 5228, and Street No. 53, 6, 1, 2, and bounded as follows, i. e.:—On or towards the east by the public lane called Panchayal Wady Lane, on or towards the west by the Cathedral Street, on or towards the south partly by the property of Vithalji Maharaj and partly by the property of Bhawanidass Bhawabhai and others, and on or towards the north by the property of Narotam Hurjiwandass and by the temple of Madhavrawji and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Nagindass Ranchordass.

Lot No. III.
Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill Road Property.
SALE on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June, 1912, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 1093 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being Walkeshwar or Malaber Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 303, and New No. B 2031, Old Survey No. 20, and New Survey No. 3 7249, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3137 (3) 3137 (2A) 3137 (2B), and bounded as follows i. e.:—On or towards the east by the Malabar Hill Road or Walkeshwar Road, on or towards the west by the Doongersey road and partly by the property of Parmanandass Jesvandass on or towards the north by the property of Haridass Toolsidass, and on or towards the south by the property of Haridass Khimji, and are now in the occupation of the tenants or the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, at their office Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th June, 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE.
For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette".
See Special Short Advertisements Column.
SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 15, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 68 BALES DHAMANGAM COTTON.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th inst. at 4 p. m. (S. T.) by order of Messrs. Hirjee Jetha and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. W. Wolf and Sons in the go-down of the above Messrs. Hirjee Jetha and Co. next to the Chanda Ramjee Press, Colaba.

K.K.

— 68 bales Dhamangam Cotton.

Y.E.G.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, 18th JUNE AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS & OUTFITTERS & A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE PUBLIC.

A valuable and expensive stock of West of England tweeds, homespuns, Venetian cloth, riding whipcords, overcoating, Barberry saitings, linings, Italians, buttons, etc., etc. Also outfitters goods, comprising Wolsey underwear in all weights, silk underwear, pure wool and zephyr pyjama, shirts, boots, and shoes, a large stock of the latest hats and topees, silk and Cashmere socks, gaiters, for putties, imitation jewellery, cap straps, holdalls, desk chairs and extensive range of latest quality shirtings, flannels, zephyrs, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, mufflers suite cases and fancy silver articles, all fresh and high class goods recently imported, entire fittings, plate glass, show cases, cloth shelves and stands, Dummys, a life size horse with men's Dummy figure (a magnificent model) suitable for harness maker's shop, English-made cloth stands, brass fittings and a multiplicity of effects; the property of Messrs. Stanley Humphreys and Co. (who are closing the gentlemen's department owing to urgent extension to their costume show rooms). For sale by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. on TUESDAY, the 18th June and the following days at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Waterloo Mansions, opposite Wellington Fountain, Wodehouse Road, Fort.

N. B.—A magnificent opportunity and goods will be sold in small lots to suit buyers.

The above will be on view two days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th June, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES OILY COTTON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th June, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bunder, near Carnac Bunder, by order of Mr. Tricumdas Canjee and on account and at the risk of Messrs. W. Wolf and Sons.—

100 bales oily cotton.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, at New Foras road in Mahim Agar near 3 the Textile Mill bearing new Survey No. —— 2963.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th day of June 1912, at the hour of 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) in the afternoon, sell on the premises in one lot by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ramjee Nagojee Colly under and indenture of mortgage dated the 16th day of June 1911 and expressed to be made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that vacant piece or parcel of the land or ground situate at Foras Road in Mahim Agar without the Fort of Bombay in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1794-56 Square yards or thereabouts and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 93,117 etc. New No. 12-03, New Survey Nos. 3-2963 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the copery of Rev. Braz Fernandez on the West by the property of Kasoinath Deoji Dhuru on the South by the proposed Foras Road and on the North by public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Forbes & Co., attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at No. 4 Motilal Mansions, 14, Hummum Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th June, 1912.

NORWICH UNION

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

in which is incorporated

NORWICH AND LONDON

ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE: ..... NORWICH.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA .....GRAHAM'S BLDGS.

BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases

10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Under instructions from Mr. Damji Hirji, the Receiver appointed in suit No. 470 of 1912, Narpar Purbat vs. Pasu Tricum and others.

One lot of large and small benches, cotton mattresses and pillows, chairs, wooden boxes, piece of grey shirting, every scales with weights etc.

On account and risk of the concerned—3 F. P. Bales of Yeotmal cotton slightly damaged by Fire.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 grey pony, quiet in saddle.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria in splendid condition with a bay Australian horse and a set of English leather nearly new harness.

1 black stud-bred mare regularly played at Polo aged about 9, believed quite sound.

1 brown waler cob, a honest horse and good trapper.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the late Mr. R. M. A. BRANSON, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 11th and WEDNESDAY, the 12th June, 1912, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) each day sell by Public Auction at "Cooper House" Cuffe Parade Colaba, (on the sea side) the valuable and handsome teak and black-wood plain and carved household furniture by Maple, Robert Winbridge and Benjamin, &c. belonging to the deceased consisting of rich glass and crockeryware, made to order large sliding dining table for 25 persons, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back large side boards with drawers and cupboards, dinner wagons, artistic made screens, marble top tables, drawing-room Chesterfield sofas and chairs, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, electric table fans, table, hall, and wall lamps, 4 lights wall candlebrass, rich cabinets and ornaments, majolica flower pots, mirror back large jardineers, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door cloth and gown almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest-of-drawers, large English Mahogany wardrobes, dressing chival, with side drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, a large lot of valuable books, one set of 9th Edition Encyclopædia Brittanica, with stand, cane furniture, bentwood chairs, beaded door screens and purdahs, copper and aluminium utensils, ice box, one large iron stove, rich garden flower pots and tubs, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on MONDAY, the 17th instant at 2 p. m. (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the central stores (Water Works Stores) Chinchpogly, a large lot of unserviceable stores consisting of C. I. pipes, tubes, wrought iron scrap, cast iron scrap, dealwood cases, empty casks, empty ink bottles etc.

At the Victoria Garden.

One lot of wooden furniture, teakwood sloping cases and upright cases etc.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant at 2 p. m. (B.T.) at the Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, Tardeo.

A large quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of pick axes, cane baskets, empty bottles, galvanized buckets, empty casks, time-pieces, corrugated sheets, cylinders, iron chains, empty drums, galvanized pipe fittings, iron ghamellas, rubber lined canvas hose, empty jars, pieces of furniture, iron and steel articles, marble pieces, vent tubes, shafts, cast iron scrap, wrought iron scrap, copper scrap, brass scrap, etc. etc.

On WEDNESDAY the 19th instant at 2 p.m. (B.T.) at Paltan Road Workshop, behind the Crawford Market.

A large quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of cast iron scrap, wrought iron scrap, C. I. naves, C. I. fire bars, W. I. boiler plates, pipes and tubes, steel scrap, W. I. Sheets, W. I. tanks, old drain, cart bodies, empty casks, paint and oil drums, baskets, lattaer scrap, canvas hose, W. I. tyre bars, motor side and hand lamp, gun metal scrap, gun metal bearings, coal ashes, incandescent lamp, electric fittings, empty kerosine oil tins, W.I. boiler tubes, western patent pully blocks etc., etc.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th June, 1912.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DAVIS—May 19, at Simla, the wife of Lieut.-Col. C. Davis (late 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers), of a son.

PHILLIMORE—May 16, at 19 Tedworth Square, the wife of Capt. R. F. Phillimore, R. N., of a son.

BLAIR-IMRIE—May 15, at Lunan House, Montrose, the wife Capt. Hew Blair-imrie, of Lunan, of a daughter.

LLOYD—May 15, at St. Mark's Manse, Dundee, the wife of Idwall Geoffrey Lloyd, Indian Civil Service, Burma, of a daughter.

WOODROFFE—May 16, at 42 Thurloe Square, S.W., the wife of Capt. C. R. Woodroffe, Royal Horse Art., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CLARKE—BLOTT—April 15, at St. Boniface, Germiston, South Africa, Ernest James Proctor, son of the late Sir Casper Purdon Clarke, C. I. E., C. V. O., to Georgian Victoria, daughter of the late T. Woodward Blott and Mrs Blott, of 122 Holland Road, W.

MACKINNON—LEE—May 14, at St. Mary's, Kippington, Kent, Lieut. Lachlan MacKinnon, R. N. to Imogen, daughter of the late Percy N. Lee, of Windygates, Raigoton.

SCOTT—CLEAVER—May 16, at the Parish Church, West Derby, Ralph Scott, Straits Settlements, Civil Service, son of Surg.-Major R. R. Scott, Army Medical Dept. (ret red), 8 Beaufort East, Bath, to Elsa daughter of Richard Stewart Cleaver, Hayman's Green, West Derby, Liverpool.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—May 12, at Nailsworth, Charlotte widow of Henry Abbott Robert Alexander, late Indian Civil Service, barrister-at-law, aged 78.

DOWN—May 13, at Tangleig, Tiverton, Jane Charlotte, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral E. A. Down, R.N., aged 85.

WATSON—May 16, at Rock Ferry, Cheshire, Marion Farah, widow of George Elliot Watson, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 75.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Parsi Gymkhana General Meeting 6 p.m.

General meeting, shareholders and creditors of the Bank of Burma, Share-brokers' Hall, 5 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim:—"Be cautious, but if a business is concluded, stand by it."

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. to-day.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	2-0
Poona Mail	11-15	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Mazmad Express	12-15	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of J. D. Bracken, Band Sergt., commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March	Through Bolts and Bars..Urbach
Overture.....	Light Cavalry ..... Suppe
Op 264 A	Standchen ..... Czibulka
Song Cornet Solo	...Alice, where art thou?...Ascher
Grand selection..Reminiscences of Donizetti Arr. Godfrey	
Valse	Lima ..... Lincke
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs ..... Monckton
Two Step	Julie ..... Joyce

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batt., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March	Austria ..... Nowtony
Overture	The Bronze Horse ..... Auber
Valse	Gold and Silver ..... Lehar
Serenade	The Belfry ..... Howaill
Selection	Orphee aux Enfers ..... Offenbach
Minuet from Kleine Suite	..... Richter
Selection	Harry Laudes Songs ..... Hume
Romance	Hobomoko ..... Reeves

LATE MAIL TRAIN.—The Calcutta mail, which was due to arrive at 1-20 p. m. yesterday was late by nearly one hour, it is said, owing to repairs on the line.

FAIR.—The annual fair of Hazrat Syed Mastan Shah Kadiri will take place on at 9-30 p. m. to-day at Mastan Shah's Durgah at Mastan Tank Road, Byculla, when Maulud Sharif will be recited and "Sandal" ceremony performed.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lourenco Marques and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Mukuzi" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., on Monday the 10th instant, instead of as previously notified.

BANK OF BURMA.—It is announced that a general meeting of the shareholders and creditors of the Bank of Burma, Limited, in liquidation will be held to-day, Saturday, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), at the Native Share and Stock-brokers' Association Hall, Hummum street, Bombay.

WODEHOUSE ROAD ACCIDENT.—On enquires made at the St. George's Hospital yesterday afternoon it was ascertained that Mr. Page, who was admitted into the hospital, for injuries received as a result of an accident at Wodehouse road on Wednesday which was reported in the "Bombay Gazette", is getting better.

FURTHER THEFTS.—Bapuji N. Watcha, who resides on Nepean Sea Road, has reported to the police on Thursday that a small bag containing Rs. 190, in notes and cash, was missing from a cupboard kept in one of the rooms.—Yesterday Dattatraya Govinda, of Sheik Memon Street, complained at the Princess Street police-chowki that a tin box containing 13 1-2 tolas of gold, valued at Rs. 320, had been stolen from his house.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood Prof. B. K. Thakore, M. A., will deliver a public address to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Sir Narayen Chandawarkar will preside. The junior class of the brotherhood will also meet at 9 a.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the Aryan Education Society schools, Girgaon, to-morrow and will be conducted by Mr. V. R. Joshi who will deliver an opening address.

SUDDEN DEATH OF EUROPEAN.—The death occurred yesterday morning suddenly from heart failure of Mr. F. Mathews, a dredging master employed by the Bombay Port Trust. He was taken ill suddenly at the Victoria Hotel Annexe, where he was living, and expired, before medical assistance could arrive, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. He was only forty years of age; and leaves a widow and four children in England. Mr. Mathews had only been in the country six weeks. The funeral took place last evening.

BOLTING HORSE.—On Thursday evening while victoria No. 549 was proceeding along Bhendy Bazaar road, the horse took fright at a tram-car which was approaching from the opposite direction. At the time the driver of the victoria was attempting to pass some carts on his left. The right shaft of the victoria was caught in the curtain of the car and was broken. The horse, which had become unmanageable got loose, and bolted down Chibbaor gully. An old Mahomedan, aged 70, was knocked down by the horse before it was caught at Gazri Mohalla. It is stated that a lamp of the tram-car was also broken.

ACCIDENTS.—Bhugvanta Bhajoji (23), a Hindu cart driver, is being treated at the J. J. Hospital for internal injuries received as the result of an accident on Thursday. He was unloading his cart laden with tubs of cement at the Gas Works, Parel, when the yoke of the cart broke and one of the tubs struck him on the back.—A bag of sugar accidentally slipped from a stack in a godown at Kazi Sayed street and fell on Heerji Dhanji (15), son of the owner. The lad is being treated at the G. T. Hospital. On Thursday evening Vittoba Narayen (32), a cart driver, when loading his cart fell and fractured his left arm. He was admitted to the J. J. Hospital.

AN INQUEST.—In the absence of Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, Mr. H. P. T. Lathey, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of an old woman who was admitted into the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital on the 4th instant, having fractured her skull. She died yesterday morning at 8 o'clock and at the inquest held in the evening, Dr. Jehangir Hormusji Bottlewalla, who was driving in the carriage at the time, stated that the driver, himself and a friend of his who was in the carriage, made every effort to draw the attention of the woman by calling out to her, but she did not hear them. He also stated that the driver was very careful. Other witnesses, who were examined, stated that the doctor rendered every assistance after the accident. The carriage was not driven rashly. The jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," June 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of the 24th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning, brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Wilkie, Mr. D.	Powell, Miss
Taylor, Mr. E. L.	Edenborough, Mr. S. C.
Swann, Major C. J. H. and Mrs.	Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. J. A.
McConnell, Sub.-Lt. R. A.	Jervis, Capt. N. G. M.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Lang, Mr. H. G.	Surveyor, Mr. M. F.
Chase, Mr. S. J. K.	Dadachanji, Mr. J. H.
Stack, Mr. E. H. B. and Mrs.	Tesch, Mr. R. F. and Mrs. Webb, Mrs. E. J.
Carter, Mr. R. E.	Hanga, Mr. J. B.
Wates, Mr. E. A.	Patell, Mr. P. N.
Prideaux, Mr. F. W. A.	Chambers, Mrs. W. A.
Shortt, Mr. W.	Ware, Mr. J.
Browne, Capt. F. M.	Tarapore walla, Mr. V. F.
Taylor, Mr. G. M.	Rao, Mr. B. V.
Floyd, Mr. C. J.	Stevens, Mr. R. K.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Pasztory, Baroness S.	Robertson, Mr. L. J.
Kopperley, Lady D.	Kenny, Dr. W..

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Gillon, Mr. G.	Hodson, Capt. H. V. R.

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Henderson, Mr. J. L.	Impey, Capt. G. H.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Salsette," June 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer "Salsette," sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Abdulabai, Mr	Longhurst, Mr H S
Annemma, Mr	Lant, Mr F W
Archer, Mr	Mackenzie, Mr M
Alexander, Capt	Maitland, Mr and Mrs C
Beatley-Pownall, Mr and Comdr C P	Nasser, Capt G R
Brownlow, Mr E C	Mogg, Capt G R
Bull, Mr	Michael, Asst-Surgt
Caleb, Dr C C	Murphy, Miss M S
Cooper, Mr W	Omrigar, Mr J H
Cotterell, Mr W J	Patel, Mr G
Cadell, Lt-Col J F	Raymond, Col F
Chimnlal, Mr and Mrs	Robertson, Mr Jas
Cockburn Mercer, Mr	Robinson, Mr S O
Durrant, Mr O N	Smith Bills, Mr
Gawthorne, Mr W A	Sandeman, Mr T H
Godson, Capt C A	Simons, Mr H B
Gupta, Mrs	Stratton, Mr W F
Hiracomerz, Mr M	Thubron, Mr J S S
Johnson, Mr	Tilney, Lt-Col, Mrs and maid
Lamb, Mr W S	Walker, Mr C T

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Fenceriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 7th June, 1912.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	6	17	56	9	29
Teheran ...	7	11	49	1	48
Suez.....	7	2	15 p.m.	0	43

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-5-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Italian Administration notify that Telegrams for Tripoli, are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cipher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-11).

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (10-2-12).

Telegrams in code for Rangoon can only be accepted at Sender's risk. (27-2-12).

Owing to pressure of traffic and atmospheric disturbances telegrams for Casablanca, Mazagan, Mogador and Rabat are subject to great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (15-5-12).

Dilom reports line interrupted to Behbehan communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz Mohammerah Schoescher and Disful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

To-morrow's Services.

1st Sunday after Trinity.—9th June.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. W. A. Sawtell; Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral.—Merbecke. Hymns—528, 297, 187, 106. 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Chants. Hymns 282, 196, 538. Collections for Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, at 6-30 p.m. Choral Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: Rev. W. J. M. Kennelly Senior Chaplain, and Rev. J.B. Glass.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-45 a.m. Matins; 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a.m. and at 8 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 9-30 a.m., Parade Service; 5-30 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Week days.—Daily 7-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist Wednesday 8 a.m. (Sung); Daily 8-30 a.m., Matins; Daily 5 p.m. Evensong; Thursday 6 p.m. Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena. Lantern Service 8 p.m.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev. Canon Heywood; Rev. J. H. Robinson; Rev. T. W. Snarp—8 a.m. Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion, 6-30 p. m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for the Tract and Book Society.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura, Foras Road:—Priest in charge, the Rev. Arthur French, M.A., Superintending Missionary S. P. G.; Assistant Priest, (Tamil Congregations), the Rev. Jas. Martin; Churchwardens: Hindustani, Vacant; Tamil, Mr. A. G. Joseph.—Sunday—7-45 a.m., Morning Prayer (Urdu); 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Morning Prayer or Holy Communion, (Tamil); 3-30 p.m., Sunday School; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service (Urdu). Daily Services (Urdu), 7-30 a.m., and 5 p.m.; The Holy Eucharist is celebrated on Saint's Days and Holy Days at 7-30 a.m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill.—Services at this Church have been discontinued for the present.

S. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy Rev P. Eykyn.—8 a.m. Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. P. Eykyn.

S. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Docks. Chaplain Rev. A. F. Loney, B. A.—11 a.m., Morning Service and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Week day Service—Daily 7-45 pm.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Vacant—8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. Jivan Londne, 6-30 a.m. (English); 7-30 a.m. (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujrathi) 4 p.m (Canarese); 6-30 p.m (Marathi).

Church of the Good Shepherd, Dharavi.—Priest in charge, Rev. J Martin.—Services: Sundays, 6 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days.—Wednesdays and Fridays evenings, Good Shepherd School.—Mr. Dason.

American Mission Church (Congregational). New Nagpada Road, Byculla—4-30 p.m., Marathi Services (Rev. J. Malela); 6 p.m., English Service (Rev. W. Hazen).

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe and Povey.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m.; 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

Garrison Church.—St. Joseph's.—Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M. A. Oxon:—Sunday, 8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction. Week-days. Mass at 7 a.m.

S. Ann's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers Vicar: Rev. Father Hatmacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m.; 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon. Vicar: Rev. M. X Gomes.—7 and 9 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. Sunday Services.—Week days 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: L. C. Pera. House of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m. Benediction, 6 p.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass, 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques. 6-45 and 8 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Borrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Custinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill. Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours. New Sonapur—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes, 7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m. with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street. Fort.—Chaplain: Rev. J. Cameron. 9-30 a. m., Morning Service; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service. Psalm 119. Hymns: 11, 6, 371.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Minister: Rev. A. S. Crichton. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p. m. Sunday School; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. S. Crichton. Psalm, 8. Hymns, 197, 228, 363.

Amroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U. F. C. of Scotland,) Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office.—Minister: The Rev. M. B. Nikambe.—Morning Service (English) 8-30 a.m. Preacher Rev. Dr. Machichan, D.D., L.L. P.; Evening Service (Marathi); 4-30 p.m. Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor: Rev. C. B. Hill 8 15 p. m., Sunday School; 9 30 a. m., Morning Service at 7 30 a. m. Evening Service, 8-30 p. m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church. Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a. m. Preacher: Rev. R. O. Jenkins; 6-30 p. m., Preacher: Rev. J. F. Edwards. 5 p.m. Sunday School; 9 to 10 p. m. Social Hour. Institute open every evening in the week.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a. m. Preacher: Rev. J. F. Edwards; 6-30 p. m. Preacher: Rev. R. O. Jenkins. 5 p. m. Sunday School.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, 11 a. m. Morning Service; Subject:—"Examine yourselves whether ye be in the Faith." 6-30 p. m., Evening Service. Subject—"The Nature and importance of Christian Education." 9-45 a. m. Sunday School.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office Middle Colaba)—Minister Rev. H. E. Barrell 9 a. m. Morning Service, (Rev. H. E. Barrell); 6-30 p. m. Evening Service. (Rev. H. E. Barrell.) 5 to 6 p. m. Sunday School.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial is sure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists. —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Mr. Nadirshah Kharshedji Pavri is granted a sanad authorising him to practise as a pleader in the Surat district.

At a public meeting at Jharia, it was resolved to send a memorial to the Viceroy praying for the transference of Manbhum to Bengal.

The Chief Justice of the United Provinces, Sir Henry Richards, is taking a short holiday to Naini Tal. His lordship will be back by the 11th instant.

The Most Rev. E. A. Copleston, Metropolitan of India and Bishop of Calcutta, will be visiting Ceylon in September next. He will spend a week in the island, going up-country.

A gold bearing lode, 5,000 feet in length, has been found by the Deccan Gold Fields Development Co., and a good deal of work has already been done on one rich portion of it.

Anthrax and rinderpest are reported to have been raging in Manipur since February, and already about 2,500 cattle have succumbed. As a result, considerable difficulty is being experienced in connection with the transport of goods.

The marriage was recently solemnized in England of Mr. A. E. Mitchell and Miss Florence Hamer. The latter will be remembered as the popular leading lady of the Bandmann Comedy Company.

A Working Committee has been formed to arrange for the holding of the next session of the National Congress at Bankipore and the provincial committee are being asked to nominate the name of the president. The Behar Congress Committee is going to nominate the Hon. Mr. Gokhale.

A peripatetic railway servants official has found the hottest place in India to

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

So your airship was wrecked in the blizzard. I thought you considered it perfect? The ship was perfect, replied the inventor stiffly. The air was at fault.

Biggs—Yes, he was very unpopular before the game, but after he secured two fine goals he made many friends. Biggs—I suppose he made friends by the score, eh?

Struggling Author—This world will not recognise all I have done until after my death. Friend (soliloquizingly)—Well, I would'at worry. You'll be beyond injury then.

Sergeant—Why do you think this dog was stolen from a lady? Policeman—Because as I walked down the street with it is stopped in front of all the drapers' windows.

When my wife and I were first married we used to call each other Birdie. Do you still do it? No. I call her a parrot and a magpie, and she usually refers to me as a jay.

Teacher—What do we see above us when we go out on a clear day? Harry—We see the blue sky. Correct. And what do we see above us on a rainy day? An umbreller.

Father—Now, my son it's about time you started in some business. Will you learn to be a tailor? Son—No, dad. Father—Why not? Son—Because I cannot stand sitting.

Motorist (as he dodges another chicken)—I wonder what makes all those chickens get into the middle of the road? I don't know, replied his friend, unless they go there to lay the dust.

First City Man—How are you coming along with your poultry venture? Second Ditto—I've been swindled. I bought three incubators of different makes, and not one of them has laid an egg yet.

Magistrate—You say this man stole your coat? Do I understand that you prefer the charge against him? Victim—Well, no, your honor; I prefer the coat, if it'sall the same to you.

First Boy (contemptuously)—Huh! Your mother takes in washin'. Second Boy—O'course. You don't suppose she'd leave it hanging out at night, unless your father was in prison, did ye?

Professional Faster—I should like to undertake a fast or four weeks in this show of yours. How much will you pay me? Showman—I can't give you any salary, but I will pay for your keep.

I don't say that all lawyers are crooks, said the doctor, but you'll have to admit that your profession doesn't make angels of men. No, retorted the lawyer, you doctors certainly have the best of us there.

Champion Golfer—I say, I did this hole (560 yards) in three this morning, Novice—Oh, that's nothing; we've often done it in two. Champion Golfer—What! Impossible to do it in two shots. Novice—Not shots—hours.

THE SYMPTOM.

Teacher—What happens when a man's temperature goes down as far as it can go?
Smart Scholar—He has cold feet, miss.

WHOSE.

A patient whom the famous Dr. Abernethy had advised to take a walk on an empty stomach calmly enquired:—
Whose?

HIS STAR PART.

Recently a letter of introduction was handed by an actor to a manager which described the presenter as an actor of much merit, and concluded—He plays Macbeth, Richelieu, Hamlet, Shylock, and billiards. He plays billiards best.

RATS!

At a theatre just recently a dog was advertised to play on a piano.
When the time came for the dog to perform, he got on the seat and began playing. Suddenly a boy in the gallery shouted Rats! upon which the dog bounded off the seat.
But the piano kept on playing!

IN TIME.

Many of the shepherds who tread the heather among the Lammermoor Hills descend to the plains only at rare intervals. A young herd was contemplating matrimony, and with his prospective bride came down to the nearest town to purchase the furniture.
The tables, chairs, &c., had been selected, and they were about to leave the warehouse when the bridegroom said:—
We may just buy the cradle Mary, for I'll no be doon again till the lamb sales next year.

THE SHAM FIGHT.

The military manœuvres were in a muddle. The Purples were supposed to be invading the territory of the Greens, but why they were they didn't exactly know.
A large detachment of the Purples began to cross the river by a wooden bridge to attack a small detachment of Greens.
Hi! roared the Greens. Hi! You mustn't cross here. Can't you see the notice? This bridge is supposed to be destroyed.
H'm! Is it? responded the captain of the Purples grimly. Well, then, we're supposed to be swimming across.

A CAUTIOUS ESTIMATE.

Sandy was an elder in the church, and a truly pious man. He had an eye for beauty and a love for it, but he married Tina because he knew she would make him an excellent wife.
I suppose Tina is a handsome lass? said Sandy's cousin, who met him in Glasgow not long after the marriage, and had never seen the bride. I ken ye've gude taste, Sandy.
Aweel, said the bridegroom cautiously, she's the Lord's handiwork, Tammas. I'm no' prepared to say she is His masterpiece.

THE LEATHER TERMS PUZZLED HIM.

A West-End London bookseller tells the following amusing story of a conversation he had recently with a well-to-do, but illiterate, client.
"I must have some books," the latter remarked, and went on to explain that he had found an empty library in a house which he had purchased in Kensington. His only condition was that the volumes should be handsome.
The bookseller suggested that half should be bound in Russia and half in Morocco.
"What on earth's to hinder you from having the lot bound in London? was the unexpected response.

UNSATISFACTORY SUBS.

Two of the best players of the local team were absent through illness, and, at the last moment, two substitutes—a centre-forward and a goalkeeper—were requisitioned to fill the vacancies. Before half-time had been called the goalkeeper had allowed the other side to score five goals, all of which might have been saved by a schoolboy, while the centre-forward wandered about the field looking for his position, as it were. Going up to the captain at the interval the centre-forward asked where he was to play during the second half.
The skipper glared at the man and scratched his head.
I'm blest if I know, he said, unless you go as long stop for your friend in goal.

A MODEST NOTE.

Reginald the Koven recently told a pretty story in praise of modesty.
A group of tourists, he said, visited in Bonn Beethoven's house. One of the tourists, a girl of 20 or so, sat down at Beethoven's piano and played the Moonlight Sonata none too well—Beethoven's own work, in his own room, on his own piano!
When the girl had finished she arose and said to the old caretaker—
I suppose lots of famous musicians have been here and played on this instrument?
Well, miss, the caretaker answered, gravely, Paderewski was here last year, and his friends urged him to play, but he shook his head and said—
No; I am not worthy.

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

An action for libel by Mr. Winston Churchill against "Blackwood's Magazine" was heard, a writer in that paper having accused him of breaking his parole during the Boer War. The defendants apologized. Mr. Churchill denied the statement on oath, and it was arranged that the record should be withdrawn.

AUSTRALIA.

Mr. R. Muirhead Collins, correcting a telegraphic error in "The Times," by whichfan increase of 130,000 in the population of the Commonwealth was described as being for ten years, when the period was in reality ten months, points out that in the Bulletin of Australian Statistics, issued as recently as February, 1912, by the Commonwealth Statistician, Mr. G. H. Knibbs, the population by the Census of April 3, 1911, was 4 455,005. As the Census of 1901 gave the population as 3,773,801, the increase for the ten years was 681,204.

CANADA.

The Government has decided to send two steamers the Arctic and the Minto, to Hudson Bay to make investigations into the conditions of navigation. Captain Anderson and Captain Bartlett, who have a long experience of northern navigation, will be in command.
The experiment of the Manitoba Government with interior grain elevators seems to have resulted in failure. To the purchase and construction of elevators the Province devoted dols. 1,000,000. The deficit on the operation of the system for the last 12 months was dols. 100,000. In a speech in the Legislature, the Hon. R. P. Roblin, Provincial Premier, explained that the Government embarked upon the experiment as the result of a long popular agitation in which it was represented that the grain dealers were robbing the farmers and that "the panacea is to be found in Government-owned elevators." He added, "I took the voice of the demagogue as the voice of the public, and I consequently made a mistake."
Mr. Smithers stated at Montreal on May 22, that there would be no immediate announcement concerning the presidency of the Grand Trunk Railway. Incidentally, he said that Mr. Hays had left a loyal corps behind him. Mr. Wainwright and Mr. Chamberlain are conferring with Mr. Smithers, who will not go west, but will leave Montreal at the end of the week on his return to London.
The "Times" Correspondent at Toronto telegraphs that the report that Mr. Arthur Stringer had been killed by the explosion of an oil-stove and that his wife and child were fatally injured is absolutely without foundation." The news was sent throughout Canada and the United States by a Press despatch from Niagara Falls. The National News Association subsequently apologized and announced that the agent responsible for the story had been dismissed. Mr. Stringer and his wife are spending a holiday in Kent County, Ontario.

EGYPT.

A striking evidence of the interest attaching to the personality of Lord Kitchener among the rural population of Egypt, and of the prestige which he enjoys among the natives, has been furnished during his short tour in the Delta, from which he returned last Friday evening. The British Agent, who was accompanied by the Adviser to the Minister of the Interior, visited Mansourah, Zagazig, and Tantah, three of the principal towns of Lower Egypt, and was everywhere received by large numbers of notables and "fellahin," who acclaimed him as he passed through the streets. Many of them presented petitions, while the receptions which took place at the various "moudirieh" gave Lord Kitchener an opportunity, of which he took full advantage, to discuss with those most nearly concerned the various projects for the improvement of the lot of the rural population, recently introduced, of which he is the author.

MALTA.

The Royal Commission appointed last autumn to inquire into the finances, economic position and judicial procedure of Malta has presented its report. The Commission which consisted of Sir Francis Mowatt, Mr. Russell Rea, M. P., and Sir Mackenzie Chalmers, makes a series of suggestions in regard to agriculture, taxation, education, and the Courts, and it puts forward some tentative proposals in regard to emigration. On this last subject, after pointing out that further investigation is required, it concludes:—The difficulties, financial and economic, from which Malta is at present suffering can be traced almost in their entirety to the rapid growth of her population without a corresponding increase in their means of subsistence. No alteration in the system of taxation or other measure can act as more than a temporary palliative, and systematic emigration on a large scale is the most important of the objects which the Government of Malta must set itself to attain.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

In the course of a conversation with a representative of Reuter's Agency, Sir Edward Morris, the Premier of Newfoundland, said: I have just come from Washington, where I went to arrange various matters connected with the fisheries question which was settled at The Hague. The principal question we had to discuss was the delimitation of the bays round our coasts. Newfoundland had always wished for a geographical bay while the United States held out for a ten-mile line drawn across the Bay. I am happy to say that an agreement was arrived at between the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland, but its terms will not be made public until it has been referred to the Senate and the respective Governments. The award of The Hague Tribunal with regard to Newfoundland fisheries is working satisfactorily. Last year millions of pounds of our fish were purchased in Newfoundland by American fishermen, and developments of the most far-reaching character may be expected in the future.

CHINA.

A Blue-book was published on May 21, containing correspondence on the affairs of China from October 10, 1911, to December 31. This period covers the outbreak of the rebellion and its progress until the constitution of the National Assembly, and the correspondence consists almost entirely of detailed reports on the successive episodes of the rebellion from Sir John Jordan, the Commander-in-Chief on the China Station and our various Consular officers. An exchange of views is, however, included between the British and French Governments, both stating in the course of November, their desire to restrict their action to the protection of the lives and property of their subjects and not to impair the integrity of China, which they wished to see preserved. An important despatch from Sir John Jordan is also published, dated Peking, November 23, dealing with measures for securing the Customs revenue collected at the ports, so as to maintain it intact for the service of the foreign debt. Sir John Jordan's action throughout the crisis is constantly commanded by Sir Edward Grey.

FRANCE.

The French Under-Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs, M. Charles Chaumet, who has just returned from London, stated in Paris that the British authorities were considering the French proposal to consign the first morning mail from Paris to London via Boulogne instead of via Calais, leaving the Nord terminus at 8 a.m. instead of 7-15 a.m., and arriving in London at 3-25 p.m. instead of 5-10 p.m., a saving of nearly three hours. It was hoped, moreover, shortly to improve the local Paris services in such a way as to permit the last collection in Paris for the night London mail to be made an hour later than at present. While the financial objections to Anglo-French penny postage are still regarded as insuperable, the French Minister of Finance is considering the possibility of reducing the postage to 15 centimes—1 1-2d.

JAPAN.

The state of parties as the result of the General Election is as follows:—Sei Yukai (Unionist Party) 217; Nationalists, 89; Central Club, 27; Independent, 44. The Sei Yukai and Independents have both won more seats than they had in the last House of Representatives.

RUSSIA.

Parliamentary circles and the Press are much exercised by the mooted intention to indict M. Guchkoff for high treason for disclosures connected with the role of the Okhrana (secret police) in the Army.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE KHARIA PLEADER'S CASE.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, May 20, Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the case of Punjabhai Someshwar Bhatt, a vakil of the Bombay High Court, practising at Kaira, in the Bombay Presidency, who was on the morning of Aug. 17, 1911, illegally removed from his house at Kaira by Mr. Vincent, deputy commissioner of police (Criminal Intelligence Department), Bombay City, and two of his subordinates, and detained by them in custody in various places until the afternoon of the following day, without warrant or authority; whether he is aware that grave allegations have been made by Mr. P. S. Bhatt respecting the pressure put upon him by these police officers to purchase his liberty by agreeing to give evidence against certain high officials of the Baroda State, such pressure taking the form of incessant questions and the employment of threats during a period of more than twenty-four hours; will he state whether any action has been taken or will be taken against the police officers concerned and what steps will be taken to prevent the repetition of such action.
Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has received a report on the case. He is not aware of the allegations said to have been made by Mr. Poonjabhai Bhatt, and he cannot accept as well founded those added by the honourable member. Mr. Bhatt, who was charged with having taken part in the production and distribution of books proscribed by Government, was brought before a magistrate, who, on the evidence adduced, ordered him to execute a bond for good behaviour. Against this order Mr. Bhatt appealed to the High Court, who admitted him to bail. This ultimate decision on his case has not been reported. The Secretary of State has no reason to think that the police officers acted illegally or improperly, and deprecates most strongly the suggestion that he should accept as ground for official action a series of uncorroborated ex parte statements.

THE ANAND MARRIAGE BILL.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether it was due to want of confidence on the part of the Government of India that his Highness the present Maharaja of Nabha, then the Tikka Sahib of Nabha, was not reappointed to the Viceroy's Legislative Council to take charge of the concluding stages of the Anand Sikh Marriage Bill, which he introduced during his term of membership and which was subsequently carried into law.
Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State is satisfied that there was no want of confidence on the part of the Government of India in the Tikka Sahib, who has recently been installed in Nabha as the successor of his Highness the late Maharaja. Any impression to the contrary is mistaken. The facts are as follows:—The Anand Marriage Bill was prepared, and introduced in the Viceroy's Legislative Council by the Tikka Sahib of Nabha, as he then was, on Oct. 31, 1908, and lay upon the table of the Council for some months. Meanwhile the Tikka Sahib's term of office as an additional member of the Council had expired, and, in order to carry the Bill into law, the Government of India appointed Sirdar Sundar Singh Magithia as an additional member of the Council. Thus the Tikka Sahib, the real author of the measure to whom is due the entire credit for its inception and introduction, and, therefore, indirectly for its being finally passed into law, was unfortunately unable to superintend the final stages of the measure. Lord Minto has expressed to the Tikka Sahib his regret for any misunderstanding that may have arisen out of the circumstances in which he was prevented from seeing his Bill carried through all its stages, and that feeling is shared by the Secretary of State for India.

THE PRODUCTION OF OPIUM.

The Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he had any reports showing that the production of opium was being carried on unchecked in certain provinces in China; and, if so, had he any information to give to the House on the matter.
Mr. Acland, who replied on behalf of the Secretary of State, said:—Reports have been received that opium cultivation is proceeding in certain provinces of China, over which in the present circumstances the Chinese Government are unable to exercise any effective control. His Majesty's Government are, however, confident that with the full restoration of order the Chinese Government will take the necessary steps to ensure the enforcement of the suppression of the cultivation of opium throughout China.

TANTALUM IN BENGAL.

On Tuesday, May 21. Sir Hildred Carlile asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether tantalum has been discovered in Bengal; and, if so, what facilities will be offered by the Government of India for its working.
Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State understands that columbite and tantalite have been found in several localities in Bengal, but he has no recent information as to whether these minerals exist in payable quantities there or as to what action to exploit them is being taken. If the minerals are the property of the State, as is the case in the greater part of India, facilities for working them are obtainable under the ordinary rules for the grant of mining concessions.

INDIAN COTTON.

Sir. J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State's attention has been called to the Report of the Sub-Committee of the International Cotton Committee, making certain recommendations in respect of the cultivation of Indian cotton; and whether these recommendations will be brought under the notice of the Government of India.
Mr. Montagu: The Report to which the honourable member refers has not reached the Secretary of State. If and when it is received by him its recommendations will be carefully considered.

LORD CREWE AND THE ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State's attention has been called to the protest made by the Calcutta Journalists' Association against the speech made by Lord Crewe in the House of Lords, on Feb. 21, 1912; and what are the grounds on which Lord Crewe charged the Anglo-Indian press in Calcutta, with conduct rendering them obnoxious to the provisions of the Press Act.
Mr. Montagu: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. In regard to the second part of the question, I would point out that the hon. member has apparently altogether misunderstood what my noble friend said.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Calcutta protest against the Durbar boons has come under the notice of the Secretary of State for India; if so, whether he proposes to reconsider the proposed location of the Department of Commerce and Industry and of the Railway Department at Delhi, the method of financing the creation of a ceremonial capital at Delhi, partly from loans and partly from such spare revenues as may annually become available, and the alleged inadequate representation of European commerce in the Bengal Legislative Council; and, if the answer be in the affirmative, what steps he proposes to take upon the said protest.
Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State is aware that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce addressed the Government of India on these points, and received a detailed reply. That reply has his entire concurrence and he has nothing to add to it.

BEHAR BOARD OF REVENUE.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state at what cost to Indian revenues has a Board of Revenue been created for the new province of Behar; and whether it is intended to retain this institution in addition to an executive council.
Mr. Montagu: The cost of the Board of Revenue as now established in the new province of Behar-Orissa is approximately the same as that of the Board of Revenue in the former province of Eastern Bengal and Assam—namely, about two lakhs of rupees a year. The matter referred to in the latter part of the question is still under consideration.

COST OF INDIAN CHANGES.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India. What extra cost to the revenues of India will result from the representation of the three administrations of Behar, Bengal, and Assam, as compared with the cost in the case of the two lieutenant-governorships of Bengal and Eastern Bengal.
Mr. Montagu: If the hon. member means the cost of Legislative Councils, the estimated increase will be £133 a year, if a Legislative Council is established in Assam. If he means the total cost of Legislative and Executive Councils, the estimated increase will be £14,266. a year.

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1,402 (*1,335 off the red), v. E. Diggle, at Manchester, Feb. 7, 1911.
†1,576, v. G. Nelson, at Southampton, March 1 and 2, 1911.
‡2,196 (unfinished), v. Harverson, at Holborn-hall, March 11, 1911.

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THE "TITANIC" INQUIRY.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Evidence.

THE WARNINGS OF ICE.

THE inquiry into the loss of the Titanic was resumed on May 17 by Lord Mersey and his Assessors. Sir Cosmo Duff-Gordon was then called and examined by the Attorney-General. He described how he went up to the boat deck after the collision accompanied by his wife and Miss Francatelli, his wife's secretary, and saw three lifeboats lowered. The last one, No. 3, was largely filled with women, and when no more women could be found it was filled up with men.

Where were your wife and Miss Francatelli?—They refused to go into the boat, though they were asked two or three times to go.

As it meant going without you; you mean that your wife would not go?—Exactly.

Did anybody attempt to force your wife into one of the lifeboats?—Yes, I think in No. 3. Some men got hold of her and tried to pull her away, but she would not go. Afterwards an officer said, "Man the emergency boat," and eight or ten of the crew were standing there; and I then said, "May we go into that boat" and he said, "Yes, I wish you would," or "Very glad if you would," or some expression like that. There were no passengers at all near us, and he put the ladies in and helped me in myself, and we were joined by two Americans who came running on to the deck. I think he then told two or three other firemen that they might just as well get in.

Did you notice that there was room for more passengers in that boat?—There would have been room if the oars and masts had been thrown away.

Do you suggest that there was not room?—Of course there was room for more people, but we should have had to put away the oars and mast and sail.

I have not heard hitherto that there was no room?—I do not suggest it, but it wanted rearrangement.

Can you give any explanation of why it was that this boat was lowered with so few people in it, when there were so many people left in the ship which was in danger?—There were no people visible when I got into the boat, I am sure of that.

Did you think there was nobody left in the ship?

Oh, no; but I certainly thought all the women had gone off. I had seen all the women in my part, and I knew that in all other parts of the ship they were lowered in the boats.

How far had your boat gone when the Titanic sank?—Well, I have said a thousand yards when telling anybody. It is true that I have only one eye. They rowed 200 yards and stopped, and rowed 100 or 200 yards further.

Well, according to what we have heard, it was about that time that the Titanic went down. Did you hear the cries?—Yes, I heard—I would not say a prolonged wail, but a sound——

We do not want unnecessarily to prolong the description of it, but there were cries of people drowning?—Yes.

Did it occur to you that, with the room in your boat, if you could have got to these people you could have saved some?—It is difficult to say what occurred to me, as, again, I was minding my wife and we were in a rather abnormal condition, you know.

THE SURVIVORS AND THE CRIES.

Did you hear a suggestion made that you should go back?—No, I did not.

Was any notice taken of these cries?—I think the men began to row again immediately.

Did they get any orders to do so?—No, I do not think so.

The President.—To row away from the cries?—I do not know which way they were rowing, but in my opinion the cries had stopped. As soon as the Titanic went down one lost all idea of where she had been.

But didn't you think about whether or not your boat would be able to save any people who were in the water?—I do not know; it might have been possible, but it would have been very difficult to get back from the distance we were and to find anything in the darkness.

You said just now you did not think about it? Did you mean that you did not think about whether or not your boat could save people?—I was not thinking about anything; I was attending to my wife.

The Attorney-General.—Did you hear one of the ladies say anything about the danger of being swamped?—No, I did not.

Did you hear any discussion at all about being swamped?—No, I did not hear the subject raised.

Are we to understand that no notice at all was taken in your boat of these cries that came from the drowing people?—No.

No conversation about it?—No. I think there was no conversation about it.

No suggestion by you or anybody else?—No.

No question raised as to whether you ought to return or not?—No.

And no thought entered your mind that you ought to go back and try to save some of these people?—I do not think it would have been possible for one thing.

Would you mind answering—No thought entered your mind at the time that you ought to go back?—No, I suppose not.

THE PRESENT OF FIVE POUNDS.

Did you make a promise of a present to the men in the boat?—I did.

When?—There was a man sitting next to me in the boat. Of course in the dark I could not see who he was. I do not know yet who he was. I suppose it would be some time when the men were resting on their oars, 20 minutes or half an hour after the Titantic had gone down. The man said to me, "I suppose you have lost everything." I said, "Of course." He said, "You can get some more," and I said, "Yes." He said, "We have lost all our kit, and they won't give us any more, and what is more, our pay will be stopped from to-night, and all they will do will be to send us back to London." I said, "You need not worry about that. I will give you a fiver to start a new kit." That is all that there was said about the £5.

On May 20, Sir Cosmo Duff-Gordon was recalled and continued his evidence. In answer to a question by the Attorney General (Sir Rufus Isaacs) whether it was before or after the boat had gone back in order to pick up people that his offer of £5 was made to each of the crew, he replied he did not know about the boat's going back.

According to you, then, the boat never went back?—No; I did not know where we were rowing.

So far as you were concerned there was no attempt of any kind to pick up drowning people?—No; I did not know the idea had arisen.

Mr. T. Scanlan, M.P. (for the Sailors' and Firemen's Union).—The rule with regard to women and children was observed with regard to all boats launched on the starboard side with the exception of the boat you were in?—No, the boat launched before that one had a few women and was filled up with men.

Might there not have been a large number of women on the port side waiting for boat accommodation in the lifeboats?—It is possible, of course. I did not see.

Mr. Scanlan having asked a question about the presence of Mr. Ismay on the deck when No. 1 boat left.

The President asked,—Was the captain dining with Mr. Ismay?—No, my Lord. Mr. Ismay was dining alone with Dr. McLoughlin.

He was not giving a dinner party?—No; he was dining quite alone with the doctor. I was three or four tables off.

The President said the reason he asked that question was that he had had sent to him by some lady whose husband was drowned the menu of a dinner given, as it was alleged, by Mr. Bruce Ismay; but he did not believe that it was a menu of a dinner given in these circumstances.

Mr. Scanlan.—It is your evidence, Sir Cosmo, that during the cries of the drowning people there was no conversation regarding them between you and your fellow-passengers or between you and the members of the crew?—I have said that after the Titanic sank there was dead silence.

While the people were crying out for help, were you allmute in the boat?—As soon as that occurred the men began rowing the boat at once.

The President.—As I understand it, to row away from the cries?—I presume so; but I do not know which way they rowed.

REBUKE TO COUNSEL.

Mr. Harbinson (to witness).—Did you appeal to the men in the boat to row in order to drown the cries?

Mr. Duke.—I object. According to the practice of the Bar, unless there is evidence to warrant a gross imputation like that, you ought not to make it by question.

The President.—Yes, Mr. Duke, but the ordinary rules of practice do not always apply. Perhaps they ought; but they do not.

Mr. Duke.—I am aware that your Lordship has not the same control over things here as a Judge in other Courts.

The President.—Never mind. I will do my best to see that things are regular.

Mr. Harbinson (to witness).—Would it not have been more in harmony with the traditions of seamanship that, instead of talking about giving the sailors money, you should have suggested to them to have gone back to try if they could have rescued some one?—I have said that the possibility of being able to assist any one did not occur to me at all.

Did you consider that, being safe yourself, all others might perish?—No, that is not the way to put it.

The President.—Do you think it fair to the witness to put questions of that kind? The witness's position is bad enough. Do you think it fair to put questions of that kind to him? I do not.

Mr. Harbinson.—If your Lordship thinks so I will not pursue it further.

(Several ladies in the galleries clapped their hands.)

Mr. Harbinson (to witness).—Was a suggestion actually made as to the direction the boat should take?—No, I cannot say there was a suggestion. Some one said "There's a light there," or "There's a light there; let us go to it." But that was going on all night. It was not that it was said once.

Was it in answer to this suggestion as to the direction the boat should go that you said "I will give you a fiver"?—I really do not understand your question. You must put it plainer.

My question is this—that you heard this observation as to the direction the boat should go, and that then, 20 minutes after the Titanic sank, you said you would give them a fiver?—I see your meaning now. The man calling out had no effect whatever as to the direction the boat should go.

The President.—If you put your question plainer it would be understood better. Your question really is this—"Did you promise £5 in order to induce the men in the boat to row away from the drowning people?"—That is what you meant to ask.

Mr. Harbinson.—That is the effect of it.

The President.—Why did you not put it in plainer words?

At this point there was more clapping of hands, during which Mr. Harbinson sat down.

Mr. Clement Edwards, M. P. (on behalf of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union).—Do you suggest it is more natural to have offered £5 to the men to pay for their kit than to have suggested going to the rescue of the poor people drowning?—I do not suggest anything of the sort.

Do you still think it was natural not to have thought about going back to save these people?—I still think it was natural; but I now see it would have been a splendid thing if it could have been done.

NO PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

Mr. Duke.—It is suggested that there was some arrangement between Captain Smith, Mr. Ismay, and you by which a boat was placed at your service. Is there a scrap of foundation for that?—No.

Did you have any conversation with Mr. Ismay from the time of the accident until the ship sank?—Never at all in my life.

Had you any conversation with the captain?—Never.

Was there any suggestion that you or your wife or Miss Francatelli should be provided for in any boat up to the time you asked the officer on the boat deck whether you might go into the emergency boat?—Never.

Mr. Duke questioned the witness with reference to a photograph of the occupants of No. 1 boat, which was taken on board the Carpathia, and afterwards published in a London illustrated paper. It was stated underneath that one of the ladies in the picture was Mrs. J. J. Aston—That, said the witness, was quite a mistake; it was Miss Francatelli.

LADY DUFF-GORDON.

Lady Duff-Gordon was then called and examined by the Attorney-General.

Were there any offers made to you to go into any of the lifeboats?—Oh, yes. They came to drag me away. I was holding my husband's arm, and I absolutely refused to go away.

Eventually you did go with your husband in the emergency boat. Tell us how that was?—After the three boats had gone my husband, Miss Francatelli, and myself were left standing on the deck. There were no other people visible, and I had quite made up my mind that I was going to be drowned. Then suddenly we saw this little boat in front of use. I said to my husband, "Ought not we to be doing something?" He said, "Oh, we must wait for orders"; and we stood there for some time while these men were fixing up things. Then my husband went forward and said, "May we get into this boat?" and the officer said very politely, "Certainly, do." Then somebody pitched me into the boat; then Miss Francatelli was pitched in; then my husband was pitched in. It was not a case of getting in; we could not do so.

Did you hear after the Titanic sank the cries of the people who were drowning?—No; after the Titanic sank I never heard any.

But did not you hear cries at all?—Yes, before she sank—terrible cries.

Did you see her sink?—I did.

And you heard nothing after that?—My impression was that there was absolute silence.

Were the men rowing all the time?—They began to row as soon as the boat went down.

Did you hear a proposal made that you should go back to where the Titanic had sunk?—No.

You knew there were people in the Titanic?—No; I do not think I was thinking about it.

Did you say it would be dangerous to go back because the boat would be swamped?—No.

REPUDIATION OF NEWSPAPER STORY.

In reply to Mr. Edwards, Lady Duff Gordon denied that she wrote an article in the London "Daily News."

The President.—Do you mean to say that somebody came to interview you?—Oh, quantities of people. There was a friend having supper with us the night we arrived.

The witness was handed the newspaper containing the article, and said that was the first time she had seen it. She added, "The last little bit is also absolutely a story."

Then if your signature appears there it is a forgery—Oh, absolutely.

Is it true that you said this—"We watched her—we were 200 yards away—go down slowly, almost peacefully," and did you then say, For a moment an awful silence seemed to hang over everything and then from the water all about where the Titanic had been arose a bedlam of shrieks and cries"?—No, I did not say that.

The President.—Who was the gentleman who wrote that—He was the editor of the "Sunday American," published in New York.

Mr. Edwards.—Did you say, "Women and men were clinging to bits of wreckage in the icy water, and it was at least an hour before the awful chorus of shrieks ceased, gradually dying into a moan of despair"?—No.

Did you say this:—I remember the very last cry. It was a man's voice calling loudly. My God! my God!" he cried monotonously in a dull hopeless way"?—Absolutely untrue.

Lady Duff-Gordon explained how the article appeared. It was written by a gentleman she had known. After having had supper with them, he telephoned and said, Mr. Hearst has just rung me up and must have your story of the Titanic wreck in to-morrow morning's paper. May I tell your story as I have heard it? She said "Yes"; and the gentleman told her afterwards that he had telephoned to their head office all he knew about it and then a clever reporter put it into words, and it appeared next morning in the "New York American."

Mr. Duke.—In fact your friend told some clever American reporter what he heard, and then you were advertised as having written and signed this false article!—That is so.

Robert Pussy, the last member of the boat's crew to be called, in reply to Mr. Clement Edwards, described how the conversation about the presents of £5 to each of the crew arose. Lady Duff-Gordon said something to Miss Francatelli about the loss of her beautiful nightdress, and he replied, "Never mind your nightdress; you have saved your lives." Then the subject of the loss of their kits was mentioned, and Sir Cosmo Duff-Gordon offered to provide new ones.

ENTERING THE ICE REGION.

Mr. Charles H. Lightoller, second officer in the Titanic, said he had been 12 1-2 years in the employ of the White Star Company, and held a master's certificate. On Sunday, the day of the disaster, he received Mr. Murdock on the bridge for luncheon about 12.30 o'clock in the middle of the day, and Captain Smith, who was on the bridge at the time, showed him a wireless message from the Caronia informing him that west-bound steamers reported ice. That was the first intimation of the presence of ice, so far as he knew, that was received by the Titanic.

He came on duty for his watch at 6 o'clock. The ship at the time he came on duty was going at full speed. That was 21 1-2 knots. During his watch from 6 o'clock until 10 that speed was maintained. As the weather was perfectly fine and clear the only look-out men were the two men in the crow's nest. Mr. Moody, one of the junior officers, who was with him on the bridge, worked out, at his direction, that the ice region would be reached about 11 o'clock. But he thought that Mr. Moody must have worked on a different marconigram from the marconigram which Captain Smith had shown him. As he had said, he had roughly calculated in his own mind on the basis of the message from the Caronia that the ice would be reached as soon as half-past 9.

To the President.—A "growler" does not stand so high out of the water as a berg, and consequently a "growler" cannot be seen ahead nearly as well as a berg.

When at 9-30, according to your calculation, you entered the danger zone, did it not occur to you that you might run foul of a "growler"?—No, the weather was so clear that I could see with distinctness any ice of sufficient largeness to do damage to the ship. I could see a "growler" a mile and a half or more, probably two miles, away.

The witness went on to say that certain things were looked out for when ice was expected. The stronger the breeze the more visible would be the ice, or rather the breakers on the ice. A slight breeze, or a slight swell, which was invariable on the North Atlantic, caused a phosphorescent line round the berg or 'growler.' Then all ice had more or less a crystallized or white side which reflected a certain amount of light, termed "ice blink" even before the berg came above the horizon. But on this night there was no swell. In all his 24 years' experience it was, undoubtedly in the North Atlantic, he had never seen such an absolutely flat sea.

The President.—Is it not the fact that when you are approaching large bodies of ice the temperature falls?—Never in my experience.

It does not go up I suppose?—It may seem strange, my lord, but it is possible for it to go up if the ice were floating on a slightly warmer water, or if the wind was from the southward.

The Solicitor-General.—There was a drop of 10deg. in the course of two hours. Did not that indicate the probable presence of ice?—Absolutely no indication whatever.

Then that fall in the temperature did not make you any more anxious?—Oh, no.

CONVERSATION WITH THE CAPTAIN.

The witness said that Captain Smith came on the bridge at 9 o'clock, and they had a conversation. The captain said it was cold, and the witness said "Yes, it is very cold; in fact it is only one degree above freezing." The captain then said, "There is not much wind," and the witness said "It is a flat calm" and added that it was rather a pity a breeze did not get up as it would enable them to see the waves break on the side of a berg. They then discussed the weather. The witness remembered saying that in any case there would probably be a certain amount of reflected light from a berg. The captain said "Yes," and that even of the blue side of a berg was turned towards them probably the white outline would given them a sufficient warning, as they would be able to see it from a good distance.

The President.—Then you had both made up your minds that you were about to encounter icebergs?—Not necessarily, my lord. We were discussing the matter as a natural precaution. When crossing the Atlantic I have often had ice reported and did not see it, while at other times it has not been reported and we have seen it.

The witness added that Captain Smith was with him on the bridge for about half an hour. They were then steaming at 21 ¢ knots, and there was no discussion at all regarding the reduction of speed. As he left the bridge the captain said "If it becomes at all doubtful, let me know at once. I will be just inside."

The President.—If what were doubtful?—The general conditions, my lord.

The Solicitor-General.—Surely that included the risk of ice?—Yes, undoubtedly.

Did you send a message to the crow's nest after the captain had left you?—Yes. It was Keep a sharp look-out for ice, particularly small ice and growlers.

The President.—Did you send that message in consequence of the conversation with the captain?—No, my lord, but as a proper precaution; to give them an idea of what to look out for.

REPORT TO THE LAST WATCH.

During the last half of the watch he sometimes used glasses. For picking up lights the naked eye was best, and then they used glasses to make out details; but with regard to making out ice he was not sure whether he naked eye or glasses were better. When Mr. Murdock relieved him at 10 o'clock he told him. "We may be up among the ice any time now"; and that they reached the 49th meridian at 9.30 p. m. roughly.

When a liner is known to be approaching ice is it usual or unusual to reduce speed?—I have never known the speed of any ship I have been in to be reduced in the North Atlantic in fair weather on account of ice.

Mr. Lightoller described the shock when the Titanic struck. He was lying awake in his berth when the experienced a slight jar, followed by a grinding sound. He first thought they had struck something and then that the propeller had come in contact with something. The grinding sound continued for a very few seconds.

No doubt you thought of a possible cause. Did you think of ice?—I did.

After a few minutes he went out on deck, but he saw no iceberg, being on the port side, while the collision took place on the starboard side. The captain, as he judged from the figures, was then on the bridge, with the first officer. He had no doubt gone there on feeling the shock. As he saw no one on the deck and everything was quiet Mr. Lightoller thought there was no danger, and turned in again. He remained in his bunk for half an hour.

The President.—What on earth were you doing?—I was waiting for some one to come along to tell me if they wanted me.

Then an officer came and said, "Do you know we have struck an iceberg?" and added, "The water is up to the F peck in the mail room.

The President.—That was rather alarming?—Yes. There was no need to say anything further then.

WHY THE ICEBERG WAS NOT SIGHTED.

On May 21 the examination of Mr. Lightoller, the second officer, was continued, and his evidence occupied the attention of the Court all day.

He stated that after he had superintended the launching of the last boats that left the port side he crossed to the starboard side, when the ship gave a dive and he found himself in the water. He climbed on to an upturned collapsible boat and thence saw the Titanic go down. The statement of some witnesses that the ship broke in two was incorrect. She became more and more perpendicular until she was absolutely upright, with her stern so high that the propellers could be seen, and then went down by the head very slowly. Mr. Lightoller was able to give the Court some positive information about the facilities afforded to women for escaping. He was engaged in launching the last boat on the starboard side, and two or three times they had to wait while men were sent calling out for women. Once, two women appeared, and men were brought out of the boat to make room for them; after that no women could be found. When invited to explain why the iceberg was not sighted sooner, Mr. Lightoller said that an extraordinary combination of circumstances was against them that night. The night was windless, there was no moon, and a more important circumstance still was that the sea was as smooth as a table-top, so that there was nothing to reveal the base of the iceberg. Further, the ice was black, not white; had they obtained a glimpse of white ice they could have discerned it for a distance of nearly two miles.

Mr. Lightoller denied that there was any thought of making a good first trip from the point of view of speed. It was well known that a ship never attained to her full speed on a first voyage, or, in fact, for the first 12 months. The 21 1-2 knots at which the Titanic was going was much less than the speed she was then capable of; and in his judgment she would have eventually reached 24 knots. The fact that several of the boilers were not in use proved there had been no desire to make a fast voyage. He also repudiated the suggestion that there was any carelessness or recklessness in keeping up the speed of 21 1-2 knots. Ice had not been encountered. They had only the reports from other vessels to go upon; and during his 24 years at sea he had never known a ship to slow down in such circumstances, for frequently when ice had thus been reported it had not been met with.

Mr. Lightoller stated that while he was assisting to launch the boats he distinctly saw the light of a ship two points on the port bow, not more than five miles distant. There was no ice round the Titanic, and, so far as he could see, nothing to prevent this ship coming to their assistance. About eight distress signals were sent up from the Titanic. The shell of these signals burst at a great height and threw out many white stars. Company signals in no way resembled distress signals.

WARNINGS BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The full gravity of the warnings as to ice which the Titanic received before the disaster was brought out in the inquiry before Lord Mersey and his Assessors on May 22. Six vessels communicated with the liner by wireless telegraphy in the course of her voyage, and each gave definite information of the ice region which lay to the westward of her. The localities indicated were in every case save one to the northward of the track which the Titanic was making, but the general drift of the ice, as was explained in the evidence, was southward.

At the time of the report made by the Amerika the ice about which a warning was given had already reached a more southerly point than the place where the Titanic foundered. The exact place of the casualty was given on Wednesday by the officer, who worked it out as 41.46 N., 50°14 W. The positions of the ice indicated in the advices of the other vessels were as follows:—

	Latitude.	Longitude.
La Touraine	44.58 N.	50.40 W. of Paris
	45.20 N.	45.9 W. of Paris
Caronia ...	42 N.	49 to 51 W.
Amerika ...	41.27 N.	50.8 W.
Baltic ...	about 42 N.	49.9 to 50.20 W.
Californian ...	42.03 N.	49.9 W.
Massala ...	42 to 41.25 N.	49 to 50.30 W.

The Solicitor-General drew an oblong space on the Atlantic chart enclosing these positions, and pointed out that the Titanic when she struck was actually within these limits. The last five of the warnings above were received on the day of the casualty, and the final one only two hours before the Titanic ran into the iceberg.

Lord Mersey asked whether he was right in assuming from the messages sent to the Titanic that the ship was running into a space that was bounded by icebergs to the south and north. The Solicitor-General said that was so, according to the messages. The President then asked Mr. Boxhall (the fourth officer of the Titanic) whether he could explain, assuming that these messages had been received, how it was that the Titanic was allowed to plough her way into such a dangerous region. The witness replied that he did not think for a moment that all the messages had been received by the Titanic; but if they had been received he was unable to explain the navigation. Mr. Turnbull, the deputy-manager of the Marconi Company, was called to prove, from the records of the other steamers, the receipt of the messages by the Titanic, and was under examination at the adjournment of the Court.

Mr. Boxhall also stated that when in the boat he heard the cries of the drowning, but decided not to attempt to go back because of the danger of the boat being rushed. It would not have been possible to get more than three extra persons aboard.

Mr. Harold Lowe, the fifth officer, who was in command of a boat with 64 persons in it, said he fired his revolver on passing each deck as the boat was lowered, as he did not think it would stand the strain of any one jumping into it.

Sir R Finlay (for the White Star Company).—What did Mr. Ismay do?—He did everything in his power to help.

On the collapsible which they met they found about 20 men and one woman. They left nobody on it, only three bodies.

Are you certain that they were bodies of dead people?—Absolutely. I made the men on the collapsible turn the bodies over before I admitted them into my boat.

Is there the slightest doubt in your mind that they were dead?—Not the slightest doubt.

In reply to the President, the witness said he was of opinion that it would be dangerous to lower the boats full of people. When a boat full of people was suspended at both ends all the weight would be in the middle. That being so the boat was apt to buckle and break in the middle, and, of course, throw all the people out. It was true that though there were 65 people in his boat she did not break but he was taking a risk.

MESSAGES FROM OTHER SHIPS.

The Court of Inquiry was engaged on May 23, mainly in endeavouring to settle the questions whether all the warnings as to ice which are said to have been sent to the Titanic by six vessels were, in fact, received, by the Titanic, and if they were received, whether all of them were communicated by the wireless operator on duty at the time to those responsible for the navigation of the ship.

At the outset Sir Robert Finlay stated, on behalf of the White Star Line, that they would be able to satisfy the Court, beyond all doubt, that the messages from the Messaba and the Amerika were not communicated either to the captain or to the officers of the Titanic. The Mesaba is owned by the Atlantic Transport Line and the America is a German steamer. Mr. Turnbull, the deputy manager of the Marconi Company, then proved, from the records of the Amerika and Mesaba in the possession of the company, that messages were sent by both vessels and acknowledged by the Titanic.

To clear up the obscurities in which the position was involved Mr. Bride, the surviving wireless operator of the Titanic, and Mr. Lightoller, the second officer, were called. The former, however, was unable to throw any light on the question in dispute, as Mr. Phillips, who was drowned, was on duty in the instrument-room at the time when the Amerika's message was stated to have been received. Mr. Bride's recollection only enabled him to prove the reception of the Californian's warning. With regard to Mr. Lightoller, he affirmed that he heard nothing whatever of the Mesaba's and the Amerika's messages, though, if they were received by an officer on watch, they would be immediately communicated to the captain and would be known to the officers. The only wireless warning of which he had a distinct recollection was that forwarded by the Caronia, though he believed that this was not the only one received.

Mr. Boxhall, Mr. Pitman, and Mr. Lowe, the other surviving officers of the Titanic, were also recalled and questioned as to the number of ice warnings that were received to their knowledge. Mr. Boxhall remembered messages from the Caronia, La Touraine, and from a third vessel, the name of which he had forgotten. Mr. Pitman and Mr. Lowe only knew of one message.

The inquiry was adjourned.

MR. ISMAY'S ORDER.

Further evidence as to the wireless messages sent to and received by the "Titanic" was given before the British Court of Inquiry on May 24.

Harold Thomas Cottam, Marconi operator on the "Carpathia," examined by the Solicitor-General, explained that from the time he received information of the "Titanic" disaster he was unable to keep the usual record of messages owing to the great pressure of work, but a record had since been compiled from the available material. He fixed the time at which he picked up the "Titanic's" distress signal as 10.35 p.m. (New York time).

Lord Mersey pointed out that this would be near half-past twelve by ship's time on the "Titanic," and asked witness if he would have heard had the "Titanic" sent out the distress signal immediately after the collision.

Witness explained that he was attending to various matters and might not have got the first message. He told a dramatic story of how he learned of the disaster. He was preparing to go to bed, but had to wait for a confirmation message from the "Parisian." After, delivering a report to the bridge he sat down at his instrument and asked the "Titanic" operator if he was aware there was a big batch of messages coming from Cape Cod for him. "His only answer," witness proceeded was, "'Struck a berg, come at once.'" Witness, continuing, said he went straight to the bridge, and the "Carpathia" was at once turned and headed for the "Titanic's" position. Then he assisted the "Titanic" to take messages from the "Olympic" and other vessels. The "Titanic's" operator said he could not read many of the incoming messages because of the noise of escaping steam, and the "Carpathia" being nearest, witness picked up the messages and retransmitted them. The last message he received from the "Titanic" was at 11-55 p.m. (New York time), about 1-45 a.m., (ship's time, and reported that the engine-room was flooded up to the boilers.

Incidentally witness contradicted a statement which gained wide publicity in the early days following the disaster.

Reading from a document, Lord Mersey asked if it was true, as reported, that the "signals were blurred and ended abruptly."

Witness: That is false. The signals were clear up to the end.

The Solicitor-General said the report from which Lord Mersey was reading was made up from the records of various ship.

Witness further told the Court that he did not know the "Titanic" had shunk until the "Carpathia" reached the scene of the disaster.

MEANING OF A CURIOUS MESSAGE.

The Solicitor-General next asked witness to read the following message from Cautain Rostron, of the "Carpathia," to the captain of the "Olympic": 'Mr. Ismay's orders 'Olympic' not to be seen by 'Carpathia.' No transfer to take place."

The Solicitor-General: Where was the "Olympic"?

Witness: Heading towards the scene of the disaster.

Lord Mersey: What is the meaning of the message?

Witness: I presume it was thought undesirable that the survivors should see the "Olympic," which was a sister ship.

The Solicitor-General: I suggest—though, of course, Mr. Ismay will explain it—that it means he was giving instructions as to the respective courses to be taken by the two ships. They were not to come within range of one another.

Sir R. Finlay: I understand the "Olympic" is so very like the "Titanic" in appearance that if the survivors had seen the "Olympic" they might have supposed, "Here is the "Titanic," not lost after all. At any rate, it was with some idea of sparing the feelings of the survivors on board the "Carpathia."

Answering Mr. Cotter (for the Stewards' Union) witness said he could not recollect how long it was after he sent the names of the surviving passengers to New York that he transmitted the names of the crew.

The Attorney-General called the Court's attention to the Marconi record of the "Virginian," in which the last message heard from the "Titanic" was described as being blurred and ending abruptly, as if the current had failed.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—May 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col H W Pilgrim, I M S, B
Lieut-Col J Manners Smith, I A, B
Major R F Standage, I M S, B
Capt W S Hamilton, I M S, B
Capt G J W Smyth, R E, B
Mr A R Cumming, B Cov
Mr C W Jacob, B Cov
Mr C P Caspersz, B Cov
Mr E M Mannooch, B Cov
Mr W Maude, B Cov
Mr R B Smith, B Cov
Mr D H Lees, B Cov
Mr W A Seaton, B Cov
Mr D Chisholm, S
Mr R S Baker, B
Mr W A J Archbold, B
Mr J F G Frazer, B
Mr J H Hacking, B
Miss M E A Garrett, B
Mr A C Crighton, B
Mr G Bowen, B
Mr C T Halliday, B
Mr C A H Edwards, B
Mr S M L Bean, B
Mr W Fanshawe, B
Mr W J Jones, B
Mr F E Dempster, B
Mr I H Burkill, B
Mr M Wood, B
Mr A Ross, B
Mr W A Smith, B
Mr J G H T Walker, B
Mr A S Sandys, B
Mr E Mayhew, B
Mr A W Mercer, B
Mr R B Ramsbotham, B
Mr F W Ormond, B
Mr V D O'Sullivan, B
Mr R Taylor, B
Mr M Little, B
Mr H M Willmott, B
Mr A R Cumming, M Cov
Mr F Sayers, M
Mr E W P Walsh, M
Mr H W B T Flemying, M
Mr W H Harrison, M
Rev F Nuttall, M
Mr B A Brendon, Bo Cov
Mr J A Gu'der, C I E, Bo
Major-Gen J A Bell, Aden
Brig-Gen H V Cox, C S I, R Pindi Bde
Brig-Gen C F G Young, Jhansi Bde
Col S W Shakespear, I A
Col A R Dick, Inspg Offr, Frontier Corps
Lieut-Col E W Richards, S T C
Major F R Patch, 29 Mn By, B G A
Major J M Wikeley, 17 Cav
Major G H Boileau, R E
Major N S Bertie-Clay, R A
Major H Gough, I A
Major C S Kauntze, 75 Inf
Major R E Vaughan, S T C
Major E N Davies, 99 Deccan Inf
Major C A E O'Meara, A Clothing, Dept
Capt L E Denning, 23 Cav
Capt B H Fox, R E
Capt H C Kay, I A
Capt T B Traill, 13 Lrs
Capt H C Agnew, R E
Capt F St J Atkinson, 9 H Horse
Capt B Duff, 1-1 G R
Capt C P Graham, 23 Cav
Capt R J Fitz, G Ingham, D A A and Q M G Aden Bde
Capt H W F Ricketts, 93 B Inf
Capt E D Tillard, R E
Capt A L Paris, R E
Lieut G Stoddard, 104 Rifles
Lieut W E H Condon, 17 Inf
Lieut E W C Noel, 44 Mer Inf.
Lieut H R Harrington, 1-8 G R
Lieut A H R Saunders, 1-2 G R
Lieut H W Andrewes, 32 Sikh Prs
Lieut H G Benton, 4 Cav
Lieut H V Burt, 37 Lrs
Lieut W J Coventry, 7 H Lrs
Lieut F J Deighton, 124 Bal
Lieut V C Duberly, 17 Cav
Lieut F S Greenhouse, 94 Russell's Inf
Lieut L S Irwin, 52 Sikhs
Lieut C A Shute, 107 Prs
Lieut G Willoughby, 10 Lrs
Lieut W L C Brodrick, 27 Lrs
Lieut S G G Fraser, 31 Prs
Lieut C A M Paske, 23 Cav

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major R M Lowis, B 1 day
Capt R Garmtt, S, 3 mo M C
Mr C J E Hyde, B, 2 mo M C
Mr R S Baker, B, 4 days
Mr H Campbell, B, 4 mo M C
Mr A Carthew-Yorstoun, B, 2 mo
Mr H H F M Tyler, M Cov, 10 days
Mr E W P Walsh, M, 14 days
Mr W. Greer, Bo Cov, 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr H Creals, B
Mr E G Winn, B
Mr J W Glasson, M Cov

Madam!

Tie a knot in your handkerchief, before going out, to remind you to order a tin of

Van Houten's Cocoa

A delicious beverage.

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A FOOD FOR THE MUSCLES.
A TONIC FOR THE NERVES.
A DELICACY FOR THE PALATE.

Try it!

A Vigorous Elderly Lady

Age Weakness, Sleeplessness, Sciatica—

"It has been *life* to me for more than ten years," says Miss Mason in acknowledging how completely Phosferine gives her the vigour and strength to overcome the feebleness and infirmities of 70 years of age. Since taking Phosferine, all sleeplessness and sciatica has disappeared, and she undertakes duties which were previously beyond her strength, declaring she feels as energetic and capable, with her faculties as sound and alert, as in the prime of life. In firm, clear handwriting, Miss Mason records the restoration of her appetite and the renewal of healthy action in the bodily functions, thus proving how effectively Phosferine reinforced her vitality, and *revived the nervous activities* of the hardening and ageing tissues. Such commanding evidence of the power of Phosferine to arouse and infuse vitality into systems *too old and too weak* to help themselves, is convincing proof that younger people will benefit even more rapidly and extensively from the energising influence of Phosferine.

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Miss A. L. Mason, Albert Villa, Park Road, Clevedon, Eng., writes:—"I am pleased to tell you Phosferine has been a most valuable medicine to me, for more than ten years. I was in a very low condition some time ago, and suffered greatly from insomnia and sciatica; the latter, I am glad to say, is now quite gone, and I sleep fairly well. Phosferine has quite restored my appetite, but I do not expect much greater strength at 70 years of age. I take as much exercise as I can possibly manage, the chief weakness being in my back and legs, but Phosferine always relieves me. Phosferine has been *life* to me. Use this letter if you like to do so."

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
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Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

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H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

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MESSRS. EWART, RYRIE & CO. KARACHI.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Gymeric, 2598 tons, Captain F. J. Cusack, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, sailed yesterday's for Karachi, with mails and general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Shildtarm, 3185 tons, Captain Probst, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Lawrence, Commander La Touche, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

The steamer Willington, 3626 tons, Captain J T. Evans arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said with ballast.

The steamer Sutherland, 2277 tons, Captain A. Longstaff, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Brazilians, 2,139 tons, Captain J. Snowdon, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Gorjistan, 2878 tons, Captain W Paramor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle with a cargo of coal.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Salsette, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, R.N.R., arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

Patric Stewart	Comdr Townand	I G T S
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Vines	R I M
R I M S Dalhousie	Comdr Fiennis	R I M
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Bordern	R I M
R I M S Palinurus	Comdr Taylor	Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 7.

Angus	2330	Dokers	T Morrison & Co
Bene	1899	Y angor	S Wallace & Co
Brazilians	2139	Snowden	G Cotton & Co
Castello	2330	Jordon Hall	J Finlay & Co
Fumi Maru	1563	Nishikawa	W & A G & Co
Framlington	2591	Isacs	W & A G & Co
Faris	737	Thomson	Arab S Co
Gorjistan	2878	Paramor	M M & Co
Harpenden	2302	Cromack	T M & Co
Hosmineo	93	Richardson	B and P S N Co
Kaisenmaru	3271	Maulin	T M & Co
Lhasa	950	Manley	K'chi M M & Co
Okara	3439	Finnatt	M M & Co
Presodent	2985	Bremer	14-6 A Strandes & Co
Rheinfels	3524	Kuckens	W & A G & Co
Saifi	665	Morin	Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan	2616	McBean	Shah S N Co
Shahameer	2023	Wheeler	Bo H S N Co
Sutherland	2277	Longstaff	
Salsette	2391	Lewellin	Aden 8-6 P & O Co
Upada	3382	Hodgson	M M & Co
Vermont	2723	Middleton	W & A G & Co
Wearbeck	2445	Shattock	T Morrison & Co
Harpagus	3672	Johnson	F M & Co
Gerd	731	Andreason	F F Campbell & Co
Umona	2388	Rivers	W & A G & Co
Itaura	3342	Lyne	M M & Co
Scalda	2438	Johnson	M M & Co
Wellington	3623	Evans	W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A City of Athens	3751	Knaut	Lpool		K N & Co
B Rinaldo	2792	Chilton	Hull		J F & Co
C & R Marthara	2579	Gray	10-6		J. Finlay & Co
D&E Hakata Maru	3470	Nomura			N Y Kaisha
H Homayun	2154	Moloney	Jeddah		Bo & P S N Co
K Jhiltonian	3731	Jones	Hamburg	7-6	
M Hermiston	2327	Ram			T M & Co
O Zamora	2323	Swan	Marseilles	11-6	Ralli Bros
P Palamcotta	2209	Outbush	Durban	7-6	M M & Co
Q Baroda	1393	Penny	Basrah	12-6	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Barlistan	2500	Davis			M M & Co
3 Sar iigas	3125	Emelio	Genoa	15-6	R Line
4 Polcevera	1319	Amazza	H'kong	16-6	R. Line
8 Stenberger	2455	Younge	8-6		T M & Co
12&13 Moultan	4834	Haddock	London		P & O Co

H W P D

Satrunji	547	Hussein	B & P S N Co
Kwari	533	Mahmed	5-6 Bo S N Co

30 ton crane

Dredger Octopus 651 Strong Repairing B P Trust

M W D D.

Itria	3419	Honywood	T M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
6	Brazilians	Snowden	Calcutta, May 26
7	Sutherland	Longstaff	Calcutta, May 25
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, June 2
	Gorjistan	Paramor	NewCastle, May 9
	Wellington	Evans	Port Said, May 25

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	Tangola	Scott	Galle
	Dwarka	Moxon	Karachi
	Shildtarm	Probst	Calcutta
	Gymeric	Cusack	Calcutta
	R I M S Lawrence	La Touche	Persian Gulf

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Itaura for Rangoon.
" Wellington for Dunkirk, &c.
" Nairang for Calcutta.
" Gorjistan for Antwerp.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s s "Chyebassa" left London on the evening of the 5th instant.

The Clan line s s "Clan Macneil" left Suez on the evening of the 5th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer "Cleopatra", from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 6th instant evening.

The Ellerman Line steamer "City of Lahore" passed the Canal outward bound on the 6th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay at daylight on the 16th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Athens s—25 bales savri cotton, J Kassam; 500 cwts myrabollams, J Nurbhersm and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams S. Cooverji and Co. 124 bales wool, 110 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan s—200 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 2,225 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji; 100 cwts kismis, S Canji and Co; 287 cwts turmeric, 20 cwts beeswax, E Soolanally; 7 bales carpets, Flaming Shaw and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Mooltan s—5 bales carpets, Flaming Shaw and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Zamora s—4,000 cwts wheat, 2000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Umona s—2000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HULL.

Umona s—522 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Steenbergen s—376 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Gorgistan s—14,000 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts poppyseed 8,000 cwts barley, K Devchand; 2,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co.

Cheltonian s—275 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 220 bales savri cotton, Solomon Bros; 245 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sardegna s—4,000 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co; 36 cwts wheat, M Nanabhoy; 1,501 cwts linseed, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sardegna s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 122 cwts wheat, M Nanabhoy.

Bardistan s—1,636 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Wellington s—15,000 cwts rapeseed, 3,500 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 4,004 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts poppyseed, 8,004 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,300 tons manganesseore D Shivrajpur Syndicate; 2,000 cwts linseed 2,000 cwts poppyseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru s—1,100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

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INCLUDING

SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

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£6 Indian Agents £7

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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY;

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
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Monkey Brand, 125°	4 5 2	do.
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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 8th June, 1912.

AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL ACTING.

MUCH has been said about the broad line of demarcation which divides amateur and professional acting. The word "amateur," signifying as it does one who labours for sheer love of his work, should be an honoured term, but in England it is commonly used in a derogatory sense. "Amateur" has come to mean "unskilled." Even the rampant egotism of the dramatic world does not deny that certain amateurs possess a degree of talent, and a knowledge of technique, which brings them up to the level of ability of tried and successful professionals. What after all constitutes the main points of difference? The amateur falls short of the professional for two reasons. In the first place he suffers from the lack of continuous and specialized training, in the second place he does not as a rule understand the value of concerted work. It is the merest truism to state that an artist is born and not made, but the things that bring art to perfection can be taught, constant practice and skilled tuition are indispensable to the acquisition of the almost mechanical exactitude which the player of the merest "walk-on" part must possess. Here the advantage of the professional who plays continuously is apparent. Daily practice brings him to such a pitch of perceptive power that he is able to feel intuitively the pulse of the audience. He quickly grasps what the French call "la juste mesure," and in technical phraseology, is able at once to "slip into the skin" of the play. He acquires an almost soldierly habit of unquestioning obedience, and could move blindfold to the particular spot on the stage where he has been told to stand.

The second failing of the amateur is a common one; he is inclined to speak his part as if it were a recitation, a thing complete in itself and not a fragment of a whole. This results in a lack of briskness and snap which is at once apparent to a tutored eye and ear; even minor characters have a habit of slowing down with irritating persistency. It is difficult to persuade some amateurs that they are valuable merely as "feeders" to the principal characters, and that by giving undue prominence to their particular lines they are upsetting the values and the balance of the whole performance. These defects are merely surface ones, which tuition and practice would soon cure. The amateur has many qualifications which the professional would be glad to be able to lay claim to. As a rule he brings to his work a fervour and a freshness which one could hardly expect to find in the actor to whom every new role is merely part of the day's work, an affair to be reckoned as a commercial deal. The very unskilled novice is, of course, excepted, the individual who resembles the man who was asked if he could play the violin. "I don't know" he answered modestly "I have never tried." Totally inexperienced tyros who are willing "to lend a hand to help the show along", are outside the range of these observations, which refer only to those amateur players who find in histrionic art the medium of expression which most appeals to them. Many of the well-known Amateur Dramatic Societies can boast of members who are professionals in every respect save one. These men and women have reached such a pitch of excellence that technically they have little more to learn. They are, as a rule—being members of the leisured classes—fully qualified to represent the "beau monde" in so-called Society plays, their h's are comfortably secure and they can be trusted to represent the mannerisms and accent of their class, so difficult to imitate naturally. The actor can be taught to keep his voice up; he can acquire a dialect more or less successfully, but an actual intonation is difficult to counterfeit, because its quality is so nebulous, though the gallery is as quick as the stalls to recognise the difference between the genuine and the spurious article.

No insinuation is intended against members of the profession in the foregoing remarks. Such actors as Cyril Maude, Gerald du Maurier, Hawtrey and others of their type are sufficient evidence that competent representatives of society are to be found amongst professionals. The fact remains, however, that too often the atmosphere of the representation is conspicuously all wrong, while some of the players appear to be almost ludicrously out of place in the exalted social sphere to which they are supposed to belong. As long as dramatists, with a finger on the pulse of the public, continue to prescribe plays in which everyone, except the servants, possesses a title, this point is one which deserves consideration as a department in which the amateur can teach the professional something which is indispensable to success. On the other hand there is much, other than matters histrionic, in which the amateur may with advantage imitate the professional, his cheerful endurance of long waits for unpunctual "stars", the resignation with which he faces the fact that the play, upon which he has expended such a lavish amount of work, is a frost; the courage, almost amounting to heroism with which he retires upon an indefinite period of resting. Novelists have made merry over the idiosyncracies of members of the profession and have derided their vanity, their egotism, and their self-centred interests. How few seem to have realized what an immense debt of gratitude we owe to the mummers who spend their lives in a laudable endeavour to liven up this dull world for the benefit of mankind.

HER INFINITE VARIETY. "If your legs be not handsome, nor your feet small and delicate, I counsell ye to wear long robes trailing on the ground—but mark ye! if your feet be pretty, then elevate your robes, as if for air or convenience, that all who pass by may see and admire." This sound advice was offered by the author of the "Roman de la Rose" to sixteenth-century dames. Many modern women who aspire to a *chic* appearance may think enviously of the fortunate ladies who were at liberty to display or to conceal according to their taste or their judgment. Now it is no longer a matter of choice: the feet and ankles must be boldly exhibited; no concealment is possible for the unhandsome leg. Owing to the miraculous manner in which women succeed in modifying physique in obedience to the dictates of fashion, pretty feet and slim ankles appear to be the rule rather than the exception. By some mysterious process the laws of nature are made conformable to woman's whim. This has happened before. When arched eyebrows were worn every maid, wife, and widow, gazed at the world with a slightly enquiring look from under curved brows. The eighteen-inch waist produced a corresponding bodily circumference: now that waists are altogether out-of-date, they have ceased to exist, and the present line of beauty is literally a line, and no longer a curve as was formerly the case. Fortunately we have no reason to fear that these variations from type will produce a permanent effect on the race. The process of evolution is a slow one, but if it occupied decades instead of æons we should be confronted by such innumerable varieties in the form of the human female that classification would be a gigantic task for scientists. The proverbial fickleness of fashion makes such a contingency unlikely, and we need not contemplate the possibility of the production of a race of distorted beings such as Praxiteles would have shuddered to behold.

A German scientist has lately expressed decided views as to the evil effects of the hobble skirt. No one can deny that it impedes motion and that the modern maid is no longer capable of moving with Wordsworthian "steps of virgin liberty." The doctor goes further and declares, with Teutonic bluntness, that this garment produces knock-knees, or "X legs" as he graphically describes them. The worthy professor is perhaps unaware that the narrow skirt, though physically destructive, has been morally beneficial, and has been the means of rescuing many fair victims from the grip of the demon—Bridge. Preachers denounced gambling with forcible eloquence, and succeeded merely in arousing a languid flutter of interest; husbands pleaded and threatened; affronted cooks, rendered desperate by the unpunctuality of Bridge-detained mistresses, gave notice, but the evil continued unchecked, and the green tables were occupied from morn till eve and from eve until the following morn. Salvation has been wrought by the unexpected agency of the narrow skirt; women are torn between conflicting emotions, and have practically decided to abandon gambling, now that they are confronted by the terrible menace of the Bridge Hip. The fashionable skirt, which should have the appearance of a single trouser-leg, allows no natural curves to mar its rigid simplicity of outline, therefore the broad hips induced by too continuous sitting at the bridge-tables condemn the unfortunate possessors to a place in the obscure ranks of the un-smart. The Bridge Hip is killing ladies' Bridge; the popular pastime is being sacrificed upon the altar of the Outline. Yet stay—from some obscure corner of the temple of the goddess fashion, an oracular whisper has come to inspire the hearts of women with fresh hope, so that soon the deserted card-tables will once more be thronged with votaries, who will take their places untroubled and unafraid, comforted by the echo of that magic word "Panniers."

PROFESSIONAL INSOLVENTS. Each day on which the Commissioner in Insolvency sits at the Bombay High Court, we find one or more cases in which a debtor appears in a third or fourth bankruptcy and calmly asks for his immediate discharge. We are pleased to see that His Majesty's judges are beginning to discourage such persons who can only be called professional insolvents. The Act was framed for the relief of persons who are overcome by adverse circumstances, and to our mind when it is applied to persons who repeatedly accumulate debts and then seek its protection it would be a prostitution of the beneficent intention of the law to afford it. Such a case came before Mr. Justice Macleod on Wednesday, the insolvent being a Government employee earning Rs. 300 a month. He pleaded domestic trouble, but it is scarcely possible to believe that after a first, or even a second experience, a person of average intelligence and integrity is unable so to control his affairs that he cannot avoid a third. His discharge was rightly suspended for two years. Another point in connection with the Bombay Insolvency Court is the number of Government and quasi-Government servants who have recourse to the Act. It frequently appears from the list of petitions published in the Government *Gazette* that subordinates employed in official departments, notably the Telegraphs, come to grief; while the Railways also seem prolific of financial trouble. In this week's *Gazette*, for example, no fewer than five Eurasian Guards of the G. I. P. Railway appear in the list, and all the petitions were presented by the insolvents themselves.

TAFT V. ROOSEVELT. Nothing succeeds like success, as Mr. Roosevelt will be telling his friends and admirers during the months that intervene between now and the Presidency Elections in November. The earlier indications in the struggle between him and President Taft for the Republican nomination were indefinite, even if they did not favour the present occupant of White House. Recently, however, Mr. Roosevelt has gained immense ground, and in a struggle which has been characterised, mainly, by the scandalous amenities between the two leading citizens of the United States, looks like winning the nomination of the Convention. But politics are as uncertain in the United States as in less strenuous countries, and we suppose Mr. Taft still believes, or hopes, that some *deus ex machina* will intervene in his behalf. Such things have happened before: it may happen now; but we believe if Mr. Taft has to give up his office to his famous opponent Europe will be as happy at the result as American citizens themselves.

CHILD SACRIFICE. Pathetic interest attaches to the verdict of the Coroner's jury on the death of an eighteen-month old Indian child in Bombay a day or two ago. The mother, evidently a working woman, was compelled to leave the child alone at home, and followed a well-known, if dangerous, practice of dosing it with opium to keep it quiet. The result was death. In all the circumstances small blame can be attributed to the parent, but the incident will serve to remind all who come in contact with Indian parents how necessary it still is to teach them the danger involved in such practices. It used to be said, at one time, that this practice was very common, and that ayahs were in the habit of dosing European children committed to their care in order to save themselves worry and trouble. The crèche is, we suppose, impossible in this country, but if some means could be devised whereby Indian mothers, who cannot take young children with them to work, could ensure the latter being properly guarded during their absence it would be a boon, indeed, to the very poor classes in the country.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Devanha" with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Monday the 10th instant.

THE Raja Saheb of Dhragandhra has made arrangements, whereby all the cattle owned by poor shepherds and farmers are gathered each morning and evening at the four gates at Dhragandhra, where they are fed.

A MARRIAGE will take place in July, between Mr. C. A. M. Tennant, 45th Rattray's Sikhs, and Miss Charlotte Eleanor Apthorp, fourth daughter of the Rev. C. F. Apthorp, of Shirgley, Worthing.

THE Madras Government have passed an order that it will no longer be obligatory upon Collectors and Divisional Officers to inspect Registration Offices within their jurisdiction.

Two Indian gentlemen, Dr. K. L. Nehru, nephew of the Hon. Pundit Motilal Nehru, and Dr. Panday, Heath Officer, Benares, both holding English qualifications, have been selected for the two new posts of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in the U. P. under the scheme just sanctioned.

THE *Englishman* reproduced yesterday an autograph letter of Lord Macaulay, now on view at the Indian Museum, which was discovered accidentally in London. In the letter Macaulay urges the Under-Secretary of India to provide adequate compensation for professors of the Haileybury College, about to be closed, and adds that nothing facilitates reforms so much as liberality in compensating those who suffer by the abolition of abuses.

SIR CHARLES BAYLEY'S visit to Darjeeling is said to be in connection with the selection of a hill station for the new province of Bihar. Mirik is mentioned as a likely place. Mirik has an elevation of five thousand feet, is situated on a beautiful spur and enjoys a bracing and healthy climate being only six miles from Panighatta which, in the near future, is going to be joined to Eastern Bengal State Railway at Kissengunj.

MR. M. DE P. WEBB, of Karachi, contributes to the *Pioneer* an article strongly supporting the Indo-European Railway scheme by the Trans-Persian Railway. He asks if the whole of India, together with the wealthy and populous countries beyond, to the East and South-East, are to be for ever cut off from quick railway communication with Europe, in deference to the out-of-date theory regarding the necessity of isolating India from the possibility of Russian attack, by retarding the natural development of Persia. To facilitate such a development, Mr. Webb would like to see the railway carried straight through from Karachi to Teheran by the shortest possible route and without any break of gauge whatever.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

ANOTHER DOCK STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 24.

ONE of the new dangers of living in London apparently is the peril of being starved out every summer. There is at least a romance in the danger. The lightermen, who form so important a part in the economy of the docks are again causing trouble, and the strike which is spreading throughout the port has thrown out of employment something like 100,000 men. The point in dispute is one of those technical questions which, to state in simple language, seems like reducing the situation to an absurdity. Roughly it amounts to this that a particular society is not recognised by the Trades Union Congress. One man who refuses to join the Society of the Watermen, Lightermen and Bargemen is the offending individual, through whom the trade of the port is to be disorganized. The Government, however, have instituted an enquiry and appointed Sir Edward Clarke as a Court of Inquiry. It is to be hoped that a speedy solution will be found, as already trade is being affected, particularly the unloading of fresh meat, and a shortage of food is already threatened.

THE PRESS AND THE "TITANIC" INQUIRY.

The veracity of the Press has been a fruitful source of discussion of late, particularly in connection with the disaster to the "Titanic." The sending of concocted stories broadcast, before official and authentic news of the catastrophe was published, undoubtedly cast a slur upon the Press as a purveyor of reliable news. Take too the evidence of Lady Duff-Gordon. It was little more than a series of denials to statements, which had appeared in journals on both sides of the Atlantic, and one article in particular, which purported to have been written by her, turned out to be a complete fabrication. One aspect of this unpleasant state of affairs has been utilised by Mr. George Bernard Shaw in an animated correspondence, which he is now conducting in the columns of a morning journal. His clear-cut views as to those whom he cuttingly describes as "lying journalists" has provoked opponents; but then Mr. Shaw invariably does. One wondered, however, whether reporting 50 years ago gave rise to so many contradictions, or whether inaccuracy is a modern outcome as the result of the "new" journalism.

OUR "GREAT MEN."

"Take almost any member of the present Government and consider his case. You may credit him with a life-long industrious intention to get there, but ask yourself what is this man's distinction, and for what great thing in our national life does he stand? By the complaisance of our party machinery he was able to present himself to a perplexed constituency as the only possible alternative to Conservatism and Tariff Reform, and so we have him. And so we have most of his colleagues. Now such a system of representation is surely a system to be destroyed at any cost, because it stifles our national discussion and thwarts our national will." So writes Mr. H. G. Wells in one of his remarkable series of articles on "The Labour Unrest," and nobody can accuse him of being actuated by party prejudice, for he is a member of the National Liberal Club. Mr. Wells's remedy is proportional representation, but I am afraid that he is building a *chateau en Espagne*. As I have previously shewed the proportional representation movement, much as there is to be said in its favour, makes no headway, and I do not believe it has made a step in advance in twenty years. Whether if it does ever come it will give us a finer type of politician is, I think, doubtful. Certainly it will not fill the House of Commons with really great men, for there are no great men available. Moreover, the tendency of the best men is not towards Parliamentary life in the present circumstances, and is less likely to be so in the future if the hastily adopted system of payment of members is perpetuated. Sir Robert Perks has been taken to task for saying that no period of his life has been so fruitlessly spent, so absolutely wasted as the twenty years or so he sat in the House of Commons. I can quite understand a man of his activity saying this To be in the House of Commons is all very well if you are a minister, or are a man with a mission like Sir Henniker Heaton, who is about to be apotheosized by his admirers, or the late Samuel Plimsoll, to whom virtue was as it usually is its own and only reward, but to the bulk of the "people's representatives" membership of the House of Commons is practically nothing but mere loafing.

MARCONIGRAMS.

Anglo-Indians, when they next pay their visit to London, will find among the many changes that are going on a transformation in the region west of the Law Courts. The waste ground at the foot of Kingsway is now being transformed into handsome streets by the erection of buildings mainly for the offices of the Colonial Governments. One more significant than some others is the change in tenancy of what was once the Gaiety Restaurant. Theatre suppers will no longer be provided for those so disposed, but it may be expected that instead an open house will be kept for the receipt and despatch of Marconigrams. Marconi House, as the building is now termed, is a suitable place for the head offices of the company. It is imposing and central and its situation denotes that the management are no longer content with being in a side alley. The old offices were in the Watergate off the Strand.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

There was a time when royalty were shielded from every possible danger, and anything and every thing which might be associated with peril was carefully avoided. A new order of things seems to be coming about. King George the other day set the example by going down in a submarine, and now his son, the Prince of Wales, follows the example by experiencing the sensation of sailing under the waves in a French submarine. It is very interesting to watch the march of events regarding the visit by the boy Prince. State and formal occasions are carefully avoided, but the young man is apparently gaining a wide and intimate knowledge of all the activities of our friends across the Channel.

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA—AND INDIA.

After Indian railways, Australian railways. At the concluding meeting of the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts yesterday week Mr. Neville Priestley read his luminous paper on Indian railways. At the closing meeting of the Colonial Section of the same society five days later, the Hon. John Greeley Jenkins dealt comprehensively with Australian railways. Although Mr. Jenkins did not like Mr. Priestley confine himself to problems of finance he mentioned one fact that bears on a point emphasized by the able Managing Director of the South Indian Railway Company. The railway mileage of Australia (excluding New Zealand) with a population of 4 1-2 millions is considerably more than half that of India with a population of 300 millions. The exact figures are Australia—17,000 miles state-owned; 1,200 private. India, 33,100 miles. Attention was called in the discussion on Mr. Jenkins's paper to the remarkable disparity, and Sir Thomas Holdich explained the backwardness of India in this respect by practically repeating the views expressed in the same room by Sir William Lee-Warner on the 16th instant. As he had lived in India for many years, Sir T. Holdich reminded his audience, an audience largely composed of Colonials or people intimately associated with the colonies that it is always exceedingly dangerous to accept the analogy of one country in matters of railway construction or policy as a guide for another. He regarded Australia as a truly blessed country. It had no North-Western Frontier with a perpetual recurrence of border wars; famine was practically unknown in the country and there was nothing in the shape of a deadly pestilence to contend with. All these evils had interfered from time to time with the development of railways in India. Although he thought State regulations with regard to railway construction might very well be modified so as to make it easier for private enterprise to undertake greater extension of railways than is the case at present, in a country like India where finance is dependent on the causes he had mentioned it was impossible to expect any very large and decided increase. Sir Thomas did not allude to Mr. Priestley's recommendations respecting more cheaply constructed railways so that the money available may go further. *Apropos* some of your readers interested may like to compare the cost per mile in India with the figures given by Mr. Jenkins. The line from Melbourne to Bendigo, one hundred miles, cost £48,000 per mile, but that was half a century ago. Many lines have since been built in the different states at less than £2,000 per mile and one or two lines in West Australia have it seems only cost about £1,000 per mile. The average for the whole of the State system of 17,000 miles is a little over £9,000 per mile. Australia in one respect is as badly off or nearly as badly off as India. I allude to break of gauge. There are three gauges in Australia, but both Mr. Jenkins and the Agent-General for Queensland, Sir Thomas Robinson, made light of the difficulties arising therefrom. In this connection a curious fact was mentioned by Sir T. Robinson or another speaker. One of the gauges was actually chosen to suit an old locomotive that the particular State concerned had obtained from India!

Naturally the question of State ownership of railways was touched upon and the Chairman (Lord Emmott, late Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, and now Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies) referred to the deputation from the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, which on the previous day tried to convert Mr. Asquith to the principle of nationalization. The Prime Minister has decided to ask the railway companies to put their opinions on the subject before him by means of a deputation, and he has half promised to institute inquiries as to the experiences of countries in which railways are owned by the State. At the moment he told the Trade Unionists that he thinks that the burden of proof placed on those in favour of railway nationalization has not been satisfied. Lord Emmott for reasons what many will think sound—finance is, of course one of them—does not think that we shall buy out the companies at any rate in the immediate future, but he thinks that in Australia they were wise in adopting the system of state ownership.

LORD MINTO AT ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Lord Minto performed in a simple yet sympathetic manner, without any redundant flattery, the duty of presenting to Dr. J. F. Fleet, C. I. E., the Triennial Gold Medal of the Royal Asiatic Society last Tuesday. A word or two about the pleasure he felt, as an ex-Viceroy, in assisting in doing honour to one who has rendered long and distinguished service in India, was all that Lord Minto permitted himself in the way of praise. The rest of his speech was concerned with Dr. Fleet's record and of the work, which has now been justly honoured. Bombay knows Dr. Fleet well and his service as Assistant Political Agent of Kholapur and the Southern Mahratta Country, also as Collector and Magistrate of Sholapur and Commissioner of the Central and Southern Divisions. His expert knowledge led to his appointment as Epigraphist to the Government of India; his most important published work, as yet, is his "Inscriptions of the Early Gupta Kings and their Successors," which, as Lord Minto observed, is not only very valuable as a standard work, but is a model as to the best method of epigraphy to be followed. Since his retirement in 1897 Dr. Fleet has been indefatigable as a writer on epigraphy, history, chronology, and even on coins. He is one of the pillars of the Royal Asiatic Society, and a constant contributor to its "Journal." He is highly honoured abroad for his scholarly and scientific work; the University of Gottingen conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, he is a corresponding member of the Royal Society of Science, and a member of the German Oriental Society. If Lord Minto was brief and practical, Dr. Fleet was even more brief, practical and modest. He expressed his appreciation of the fact that he received the medal at the hands of Lord Minto, who showed interest in research into Indian antiquities, and that the Society had honoured his work by ranking it with that of such distinguished men as Dr. West, Professor Cowell, Sir William Muir, Dr. Pope, and Dr. Grierson, on whom the Gold Medal had previously been conferred. It is to be regretted that the Society, which does such excellent and unique work, should be in any way hampered by want of funds, but a special appeal was made on Tuesday at the annual meeting for an increase in the number of resident members. A learned society of high standing cannot look for its members among the rank and file of everyday folk, but it welcomes those, who are interested in the varied records of the past, even if they cannot lay claim to signal scholarship. It is welcome news that the "Journal" ranks as the best published dealing with oriental research, and a plea was made to strengthen its interest in matters relating to the Far East.

LADY PORTER'S "AT HOME."

Lady Porter was an admirable hostess last Wednesday, when a most representative Indian gathering filled the spacious rooms at 21, Cromwell Road, in response to her invitation. She was in no way satisfied with a perfunctory greeting, but busied herself here, there, and everywhere, making sure that just the people, who would be interesting to each other came together. Her active work among Indian students is well-known; she made them feel that they were cordially welcome, and she was particularly interested in the Indian ladies present. After tea and talk the company repaired to the large hall, where they were excellently entertained by the recitations of Miss Foot Mitchell and the mysteries of a conjuror. Miss Mitchell has studied in Paris under Yvette Gilbert, and has certainly caught much of the quaint charm and expressive gesture of the French *artiste*. Sir Leslie Porter was right-hand man to his wife, and all the guests, British and Indian, appreciated the determination of the hostess and her husband that the afternoon

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8.)

FIERCE SCENE AT BUDA-PEST.

REVOLVER SHOTS IN THE CHAMBER.

Deputy Turns Weapon on Himself.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BUDA PEST, JUNE 7.

On the Chamber reassembling, the previous uproar was repeated, and suddenly the Kovacs suspended the sitting.

A deputy appeared in the Press gallery, shouting "Oppositionists are still in the Chamber."

He drew a revolver and fired several shots at Count Tisza, who, however, was not hit. The deputy then turned the weapon on himself, wounding himself so that his life is in danger.

EXPLOSION OF PETROL.

Ammunition Factory Blown Up.

VIENNA, JUNE 7.

An explosion has occurred at the Woellersdorf Ammunition Factory, near Wienerneustadt.

It is reported that thirty men have been killed, most of them soldiers, and that one hundred have been injured. Windows were shattered in Wienerneustadt and other damage done. Many people were injured by broken glass.

The explosion was heard for thirty miles.

LATER.

The explosion at Woellersdorf was caused by a petrol explosion in a motor-wagon. Fortunately it was confined to one building, otherwise the result would have been appalling, as two thousand hands were employed in the factory, and infantry barracks are located in the vicinity.

The latest reports state that eight men were killed.

CHINESE LOAN.

Explanation of the Position by Sir Edward Grey.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

In reply to Mr. Ginnell, in the House of Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey said that, pending the final issue of the Chinese loan, His Majesty's Government had assured their exclusive support to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the British representative in the international combination, "which, it is hoped will render effective the aim of His Majesty's Government, and prevent any return to the former unprofitable policy of international competition in Chinese loans. The support now given to this bank in no way confers a monopoly on it for the issue of future loans, and I understand that the bank will admit to full participation British houses of established reputation.

"We have no desire," the Minister continued, "to take advantage of China's difficulties. It is China who wants to borrow, not others who wish to press loans upon her.

"If China can dispense with foreign loans it would be a very great relief, and put an end to many troublesome questions. It is clear that, in the present state of affairs in China, if money is to be lent it must be on proper conditions. Otherwise Chinese credit will disappear and confusion and chaos result, and I cannot support anything likely to produce these consequences."

THE OAKS.

Outsider's Win on a Rainy Day.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The race for the Oaks Stakes was run at Epsom this afternoon, with the following result :—

Mirska.....Childs 1
Equitable.....O'Neill 2
Bill and Coo.....F. Wooton 3

ALSO RAN:—Tagalie (Stern); The Tylt (Rickaby); Sourabaya (Walter Griggs); Green Cloth (Trigg); Preferment (Higgs); Silesia (Clark); Lovely Night (Saxby); Belle Isle (H. Jones); Merry Maiden (Foy); Jenny Melton (Hunter); and Lolette (Earl).

The race was won by three lengths, with three-quarters of a length between the second and third.

The betting at the start was :—

33 to 1 against Mirska.
33 to 1 against Equitable.
10 to 1 against Bill and Coo.

LATER.

Tagalie was favourite at 2 to 1 on.

In spite of the rain, there was a large attendance at Epsom this afternoon, to witness the race for the Oaks Stakes. Their Majesties were present.

The place betting was 5 to 4 against Bill and Coo, and others in proportion.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RACE.

On settling down, Preferment led from Green Cloth, Mirska and Tagalie. After rounding Tattenham Corner, Tagalie took command, followed by Equitable and Mirska. When close to home, Tagalie was beaten by Mirska, who came to the front and won easily.

AN ACCIDENT.

During the race Lolette threw Earl, injuring his shoulder.

ROYAL HUNT CUP.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The latest betting on the Royal Hunt Cup is :—

100 to 7 against Brancepeth.
100 to 6 against Short Grass and Dorando.
25 to 1 against St. Nat, My Collar and Atmah.
100 to 3 against Cullius.

BULGARIAN ROYAL TOUR.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The King of Bulgaria and the Royal party have arrived at Potsdam. The Kaiser, members of the Royal family, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg and Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter welcomed the visitors at the station, and they were received with cheers on driving to the Palace.

The Kaiser has conferred orders on their Majesties.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL

Details Discussed in House of Commons.

THE KEEPING OF ORDER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 7.

In the Committee stage of the Government of India Bill to-day, Mr. Montagu, replying to Sir J. D. Rees, said the extra cost of the Executive Council of Behar and Orissa was estimated at two lakhs.

Clause 2 of the Bill was adopted.

Mr. Sandys moved the insertion of the word "order" in that part of clause 3, empowering the Governor-General to extend the provisions of the Councils Acts, touching the making of laws for peace, order and good government, to territories under a Chief Commissioner. He declared that this word was included in the Government of Ireland Bill, which was creating interest in India, and an intelligent and educated Indian would wonder why the word "order" was not applied to India.

Mr. Montagu replied that the word was unneccessary. It was impossible to stipulate for peace and good government, which did not include order. There was no Government and no people in the world able to challenge a comparison with the Government and people of India in maintaining order in the countries, in which they lived.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Lord Ronaldshay moved amendments to secure that any proclamation by the Government of India creating legislative councils in the Provinces, except the Central Provinces and Assam, should lie on the table of both Houses for at least sixty days. The Central Provinces and Assam, he said, were undoubtedly ripe for legislative councils, but the Government was taking the powers to confer councils on other Provinces, and it was undesirable that the House should give up the small control it still retained in regard to the Government of India.

Sir J. D. Rees said he did not sympathise with the amendment. He wanted to see everything possible left to the Governor-General, because he dreaded Indian matters coming before the House of Commons.

Mr. Montagu refused to accept the amendments on the ground that they did not serve any useful purpose. It was not intended to apply the clause to other parts than the Central Provinces and Assam.

Lord Ronaldshay accepted this assurance, and withdrew his amendment.

JULIUS WERNHER'S ESTATE

£250,000 for New University at the Cape.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The estate of the late Sir Julius Wernher has been proved at five millions sterling. He bequeathed £250,000 to the South African Union to build a University at Grooteschuur.

AMATEUR GOLF.

Mr. Ball and Mr. Mitchell in the Final.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

In the semi-finals of the amateur golf championship, at Westward Ho, Mr. Mitchell, the well-known Cantelupe artisan golfer, beat Mr. Macfarlane, by five and three to play. Mr. Ball beat Mr. Hambro by three up and two to play.

HUNDRED YEARS' AGO BALL

LONDON, JUNE 7.

All London society, including several members of the Royal Family, was present at the "Hundred Years Ago" ball at the Albert Hall last night, on behalf of the Soldiers and Sailors' Help Society. The ball was the most brilliant function of the season. There were four thousand dancers and many historic quadrilles, the descendants of Nelson and others appearing in the guise of their ancestors.

INDIAN CONSULATES.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 6.

The Duma has approved the transfer of the Russian Consulate-General from Bombay to Calcutta.

SITUATION AT FEZ

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The situation at Fez has improved. The Sultan has proceeded to Rabat.

KING OF MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The King of Montenegro, accompanied by the Foreign Minister, has started for Vienna in an Austrian battle-ship.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey said that no decision had been reached with regard to the terminus beyond Baghdad.

Negotiations between the British and Turkish Governments were still in progress.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Kent has beaten Leicestershire, at Leicester, by eight wickets.

BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

British trade returns for May show increases of £1,198,540 in imports, the increase in raw cotton being £1,767,590, and of £1,217,647 in exports.

The principal increase under exports are in ships, textiles and coal.

The Army Annual Act of 1912 is published in the "Gazette of India."

A regulation to amend the British-Baluchistan Forest Regulation of 1890 was gazetted at Simla yesterday.

THE LONDON STRIKE.

Prospect of an Early Settlement.

WEAKNESS OF MR. MCKENNA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Ninety ships were unloading yesterday afternoon. The prospect of an early settlement of the strike has considerably advanced.

There have been renewed conferences of the Government with the masters, and men. Some trouble has occurred at Tilbury, where the police were compelled to charge with truncheons.

A GLOOMIER VIEW.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

A gloomier view of the strike prevailed last evening. There are indications that the employers' answer to the Government's proposals will be unfavourable.

Mr. Gosling has sent a message to the Lightermen's Union saying that if the masters did not reply to-day, or if their reply was unfavourable, a national strike would be declared immediately. The success of such a movement is, however, considered doubtful in view of the attitude of the seamen. It appears that employers maintain that a federation of their interests is impracticable.

Mr. McKenna, speaking in the House of Commons last night, replying to demands as to why he had not afforded protection to the workers at Purfleet, said it was not the duty of the Government to assist employers in acts like the importation of strike-breakers, which were calculated to provoke disorder.

CENTRAL BANK FOR INDIA.

Scheme which will Develop in Fifteen Years.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

Capital states that the idea of a central bank for India is prominently before the Government of India, and that it will be established in Delhi. The paper says that strong opposition from banking circles is anticipated, and that the scheme will remain in embryo for at least the next fifteen years.

RIVAL KAZIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 7.

Recently, a case of defamation came before the first-class magistrate of Poona, in which Mahomed Abed charged Sirdar Khan Bahadur Kazi Azeemoddin, inamdar of Perjade, with defamation, in that he had printed and circulated hand-bills, which stated that he was the rightful Kazi of Poona, and not Mahomed Abed, and enumerating his claims to the title. The magistrate found the charge proved and sentenced Sirdar Kazi Azeemoddin to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

Mr. Fawcett, District Judge of Poona, to-day delivered judgment in the appeal brought by Sirdar Kazi Azeemoddin, reversing the decision of the lower court, and ordering the fine to be refunded.

KARACHI WHEAT EXPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 7.

During the week ending the 3rd of June 583,492 cwts. of wheat was exported from Karachi, bringing the total exports from the 1st of January, 1912, up to 61, 27, 166 cwts. against 59, 61, 352 cwts. during the corresponding period of 1911.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain Barker, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon, Port Blair, is granted two months and nineteen days' leave.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. J. Grove acts as Imperial Entomologist vice Mr. Maxwell-Lefroy on leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Major W. H. Ogilvie, I.M.S. are placed at the disposal of the Director of Temporary Works, Delhi.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. B.W. Kissan, I.C.S., Deputy Accountant General, Burma, reverts to the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. W.S. Adie, I.C.S., Officiating Accountant-General, Burma, is granted privilege leave of two months and twenty-three days. Mr. Newmarch officiates.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. S. Punnett is appointed Collector of Customs in grade 3, and posted to Bombay.

Mr. G. H. Tipper, Officiating Superintendent, Geological Survey, is granted six months' leaves.

Dr. G. E. Pilgrim, is appointed Palaeontologist. vice Mr. Tipper.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Brown, Manager, E. B. S. Railway, is granted three months' leave. Mr. H. B. Homes officiates.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. R. Smith is gazetted Acting-Consul for Peru at Calcutta, vice Mr. J. B. Strain.

Major Smith, I.M.S., becomes Residency Surgeon, Indore.

Brigadier-General Grimston, Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops, has 90 days' leave.

Major Molyneux acts in the place of General Grimston in addition to his own duties.

Mr. Smidt is gazetted as Acting-Consul-General for Norway at Calcutta, vice Mr. Sanders.

Mr. Donald, Political Resident, has six months' leave.

Lt.-Col. MacDonald is posted as Political Agent in Malwa.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

General Grover, Army Secretary, is granted five months' leave.

Lt.-Col. Mackenzie, commandant, Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles, and Lt-Col. Agabeg, Chota Nagpur Light Horse, are appointed Honorary Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

Major Mathews, I.M.S., officiates as Medical Store-keeper, Calcutta, vice Major Haywood.

Lt.-Colonels. Thring and Davis are promoted Colonels.

The following officers retire:—Major-General Ramsay; Majors N. B. G. Strong and H. E. S. Cordeaux.

POST-TELEGRAPHS UNION.

Experimental Measures in Bombay.

VIEWS OF PUBLIC WANTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

A Press communique states:—

The Government of India have accorded their approval of the proposals for the amalgamation of the Post Office and the Telegraph Department in the Bombay and Central Circles as an experimental measure for six months from the 1st of July next. The object of the experiment is to test in India the possibility of adopting the arrangement for separating the engineering and traffic work of the Telegraph Department, which is followed by the most important countries in the world, in which the department of Posts and Telegraphs form a single service. The Bombay and Central Circles have been selected as likely to afford a fair test of the experiment. The administration of the circles in which the experiment is to be tried will be in the hands of the respective Postmasters-General, Messrs. Doran and Sutherland, of whom the former is a postal officer, while the latter is an officer of the Telegraph Department, acting as a Postmaster-General. The engineering work of both the circles will be placed in the charge of one officer of the Telegraph Department, Mr. Coode, who will be assisted by four divisional superintendents, each of whom will have a suitable staff of assistants. The Postmasters-General will each be given the help of a Traffic Manager, who will be a Superintendent of Telegraphs with a number of assistants, of whom two in each circle will be constantly moving about on inspection duty.

The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs invites the public, generally, of the two provinces to acquaint him with their views on the success of the experiment by the end of October.

PAY IN TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

A resolution on the re-organisation of the Provincial Telegraph service has been officially published, the important details of which were published last week. In future the reservation of divisions for the provincial service of the Telegraph Department will be abolished and officers of both the Imperial and Provincial Services will, provided they are fully qualified, be equally eligible for promotion to the rank of Superintendent on the occurrence of permanent vacancies in divisional charges.

Further, with effect from the 1st of April, 1911, rates of pay have been sanctioned for the officers of the Provincial Service commencing at Rs. 250 for the first year of service, and being increased by Rs. 25 in each year until the tenth year. Subsequently increases will be by Rs. 35 until in the twentieth year till Rs. 850 is reached. After completing five years' service on Rs. 850, a special increment may be granted to deserving officers, who may be promoted to administrative rank. The pay of officers rising to administrative rank will remain as at present.

NEW REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

A Post Office Press communique states that the Government of India have sanctioned the introduction of two new and greatly improved registration envelopes of the same sizes as those now in use. The face value of the embossed stamp has been raised from two annas to two and a half annas, so as to include both the registration fee and the initial rate of letter postage. The new envelopes are of the same pattern as the present British registration envelopes, and will be sold for the face value of the embossed stamp plus the usual charge for stationery. A small consignment of these envelopes, as well as of the small half-anna envelopes bearing the portrait of His Majesty King George V, has been received in this country and will be available at some post offices from the 1st of July next.

A supply of the new six-anna service postage stamps has also been received, and will be sold at all treasuries from the 1st of July.

SUICIDE AT THE ANDAMANS.

Alipore Conspirator's Strange Hallucination.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

Regarding the reported suicide of Indu Charan Roy, one of the Alipore bomb case convicts, the Superintendent of the Andamans has wired to his relatives that Indu Charan Roy committed suicide under the hallucination that the other prisoners convicted of sedition were contemplating his murder, as the deceased believed that they thought him to be a Government informer.

DEATH OF MRS. TILAK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 7.

Mrs. Satybhaniabai, wife of Mr. B. G. Tilak, died at midnight last night in Narayanpeth, Poona city. The deceased was fifty years old, and leaves three daughters and two sons.

MRS. FULLER'S CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 7.

In the case against Mrs. Fuller, who was arrested here lately at the instance of a Mussoorie hotel-keeper, the full amount due on the dishonoured cheque has been paid into the District Magistrate's court. The case has been withdrawn and the warrant cancelled.

THE EMPIRE CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 7.

A message from Jubbulpore says, "A cable was received here last night stating that it was practically certain that the Empire Day Challenge Cup had been won by the 2nd Bat., Royal Fusiliers, for the second year in succession."

THE KHOST REBELS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 7.

The *Pioneer's* frontier correspondent reports that the tribal contingents, formed for the expedition against Khost, are being sent back, owing to peace negotiations with the rebellious tribesmen. It is not known whether any large number of men was ever really enrolled at Jellalabad and elsewhere.

SITUATION IN TIBET.

Lhassa Affairs Have an Ugly Aspect.

HUGE TREASURE LOOTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

The *Statesman's* special Chinese correspondent at Kalimpong says :—

Affairs in Lhassa have assumed an ugly aspect, the present uprising, which was undertaken with the hope of regaining the independence of the country, having changed the whole front. The Dalai Lama's return is a matter of urgent necessity, civil strife amongst his devotees having assumed such gigantic proportions that his presence is immediately needed and he has to go even at the risk of his life. He will go by the following route : Galkiukha Monastery and Gyantse, thence by a round-about road to Dongtse, and will cross the Brahmaputra via Halaoos to Lhassa by seven signal stages.

The Dalai Lama's treasure, collected during many centuries, and consisting of silver ingots, bricks and bars, and coins of antiquity and rare value, which were confiscated by the late Amban, have been looted by the Chinese. So numerous is the treasure that it took the Amban, his staff and forty soldiers seven days to take stock of it.

A Pekin despatch, dated May 10th, received at Kalimpong on Thursday night, appoints Lieut.-General Chungying, to be senior administrative officer vice the Amban.

LAHORE, JUNE 7.

A correspondent who was in Tibet about the beginning of May writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette* that it was not to the Tibetan officials that the idea of ousting the Chinese occurred, but to the militant monks of the Sera and Ganden monasteries.

INSURANCE FRAUDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHITTAGONG, JUNE 7.

The Deputy Magistrate of Chittagong to-day disposed of the case, in which twelve persons, shareholders and office-bearers, of an insurance company, known as the Gazbaria Mutual Benefit Company, stood charged at the instance of the Crown with practising fraud on the public, and cheating their policy-holders.

The Magistrate convicted the accused under sections 420 and 109, and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment, varying from eight months to one year.

ANOTHER KIDNAPPING SCARE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 7.

There is great excitement in Lahore city owing to a scare that children are being kidnapped. It is stated that a number of Pathans are going about the city, trying to kidnap children, and parents are in a state of great alarm.

KING EDWARD VII.

THE following is the text of a specimen page of the "National Dictionary of Biography" article on the late King:—M. Delcasse's policy soon bore practical fruit; on 14 Oct. 1903 an arbitration treaty was signed by the two governments. Its provisions did not go far, but it indicated a new spirit in the international relation. The Anglo-French agreement, which was concluded on 8 April 1904 between M. Delcasse' and Lord Lansdown, the English foreign secretary, was an instrument of genuine consequence. It formally terminated the long series of difficulties which had devided England and France in many parts of the world, and was a guarantee against their recurrence. The king's grace and manner both as guest and host of President Loubet helped to create a temper favourable to the 'entente cordiale.' But no direct responsibility for its initiation or conclusion belonged to him. Some French journalists who were oblivious of his aloofness from the detail of state business placed the understanding to his credit, and bestowed on him the title of 'le roi pacificateur.' The title is symbolically just, but is misleading if it be taken to employ any personal control of diplomacy.

AT KIEL 29 JUNE 1904.

It was not the king's wish to withhold from Germany and the German emperor, whatever the difficulties between the two governments, those attentions which it had been his habit to exchange with his nephew from the opening of the emperor's reign. On 29 June 1904 the king sailed for Kiel in his yacht Victoria and Albert, attended by an escort of naval vessels. He was received by the emperor with much cordiality, visited under his nephew's guidance the German dockyards, attended at regatta off Kiel, and lunched at Hamburg with the burgomaster. In his intercourse with the German emperor it flattered the king's pride to give to their meetings every show of dignity, and contrary to his usual practice a cabinet minister now joined his suite. The presence of Lord Selborne, first lord of the admiralty, gave the expedition something of the formal character of a friendly naval demostration, but no political significance attached to the interchange of civilities. An arbitration treaty with Germany of the same tenour as that with France was signed on 12 July 1904, but such a negotiation was outside the king's sphere of action. The failure of the Kiel visit to excite any ill-feeling in France indicated the purely external part which his charm of manner and speech was known to play in international affairs.

RANGE OF THE KING'S FOREIGN TRAVEL.

The king's habitual appetite for foreign tours was whetted by his experience in the spring of 1903. While constant movement characterised his life at home, and a business-like distribution of his time enabled him to engage in an unending round of work and pleasure through the greater part of his reign, he spent on an average some three months of each year out of his dominions. His comprehensive travels did not embrace the colonies of dependencies outside Europe, but his son and heir, who had visited the colonies in 1901, made a tour through India (Nov. 1905--May 1906), and the king thus kept vicariously in touch with his Indian as well as with his colonies subjects. His travelling energy was freely lavished on countries nearer at hand. Five or six weeks each spring were spent at Biarritz, and a similar period each autumn at Marienbad. These sojourns were mainly designed in the interests of health. But with them were combined four cruises in the Mediterranean (1905,6,7, and (1909) and one cruise in the North Sea (1908), all of which afforded opportunities of pleasurable recreation, and of meetings with foreign rulers. In addition, he paid in the winter of 1907 a visit to Prussia and in the summer of 1908 one to Russia. Such frequent wanderings from home greatly increased the king's foreign reputation. It was only occasionally that he paid visits to foreign courts in the panoply of state. He travelled for the most part incognito. Few episodes, however, of his migrations escaped the notice of the journalists, who sought persistently to confirm the erroneous impression that he was invariable engaged on a diplomatic mission.

In Paris he resumed his old career. Each year, on his way to or from the South, he revisited the city, seeing in old friends and indulging in old amusements. In meetings with the president of the French republic and his ministers he repeated his former assurances of amity. When M. Loubet retired in January 1906, he showed equal warmth of feeling for his successor, M. Falliers, to whom he paid the courtesy of a state visit (3 May). In the summer of 1908 he had the satisfaction of entertaining the new president in London with the same ceremony as was accorded to his predecessor in 1904. He was loyal to all his French acquaintances new and old.

BOMBAY COMMUNICATIONS

Overhead Line to Bori Bunder from Sewri.

EARLY START TO BE MADE.

THE construction of the new overhead railway which is to run between Victoria Terminus, Bombay, and Tank Bunder on the new harbour extension will very shortly be commenced. Preliminary work will be taken in hand as soon as the land, which is being acquired by Government, has been handed over to the G. I. P. Railway, and this is expected to take place within a few weeks. This line will be an extension of the present harbour branch line of this railway, and will supply the company with an alternative route from Kurla to Victoria Terminus. Traffic on the section between Kurla and the Terminus has been very heavy, so much so that the main line is being quadrupled, and the new overhead railway will further relieve congestion by taking much, if not all, of the local traffic. The harbour branch leaves the G. I. P. main line at Kurla, 9 1-4 miles from the terminus, and running close to the eastern coastline of the island, terminates at Tank Bunder. Thence the continuation of the line to communicate with the docks and godowns is Port Trust property. The present scheme will provide another continuation in a different direction, by a new railway which running overhead across the Wadi Bunder goodsyard will eventually join the main line at Elphinstone Bridge. Direct access will thus be provided between the town, and the new cotton and grain depots at Tank Bunder, which are being established by the Port Trust in connection with the new docks, as well as to the area around Colwads and Sion, for which a development scheme in the hands of the Improvement Trust is pending. It has not yet been decided whether the line will be electrified, or whether steam traction will be employed. In any event, we believe, steam traction will be used at first, for the line will be so constructed that it can be used by the ordinary steam-engines and rolling-stock of the railway. Electrical traction may be adopted later. The extension provides for a double track on the 5ft. 6in. gauge, this special double track being laid all the way from Tank Bunder into Victoria Terminus. The length of the line, which is measured from the south side of Victoria Road, immediately south of Tank Bunder station, to the south of Carnac overbridge at the entrance to Victoria Terminus station is 1·96 miles.

The railway will thus run through the Mazagon district till it joins the main line level at Elphinstone Bridge, and will run parallel with the main line for the remainder of its length. On leaving the present harbour branch the line will immediately rise in order to pass over the western end of Reay Road. Leaving a temple on its left, it then will reach high ground, and afterwards will be level for some distance. It will span Dockyard Road by a viaduct, and then descend to the ground level, reaching this on Bhundarwada Hill where a station will be built alongside the proposed extension of Frere Road. Skirting the hill it will pass over the Wadi Bunder goods depot and the through main lines, and then return to the ground at Elphinstone Bridge.

CURVES AND GRADIENTS.

The sharpest curves will be two of 1,000ft. radius. The steepest gradients will be found at either end of the railway, where the line first rises to an altitude, and finally descends to earth. These will be 1 in 46 at one end, and a combined one of 1 in 50 and 1 in 32 at the other. The engineers find it impossible to avoid these owing to the proximity of the over and under bridges, which do not give sufficient length in which to obtain the necessary rise, if the full headway is maintained. The grade of 1 in 32 is necessary in order to permit the line to pass under Elphinstone Bridge. This could be reduced to 1 in 40 or even less by raising Elphinstone Bridge, and making a low level access to Argyle Road. This work would add one lakh of rupees to the present estimate of 52 lakhs. It is felt, however, that if, as is likely, the line is worked electrically a gradient of 1 in 32 should not present difficulties, especially as it will be only 500 feet long, and will have a good straight approach.

As for station accommodation, a small station will be built at Bhundarwada Hill, and an additional platform will be constructed at Musjid. The question whether a third station will be built at Wadi Bunder is under consideration. There will be a cutting at Bhundarwada Hill, the greatest depth of which will be 45ft., and the material from this will be utilised in building the adjoining viaduct. The bridgework will be heavy, especially over the Wadi Bunder goods depot, but no road over-bridges will be needed, as they were in the project which was first considered. The bridge over Reay Road, which is to be widened to a total width of 90 ft., will necessitate two spans of 100 on the skew, while that crossing the main lines in Wari Bunder yard will necessitate a long bridge on a bad skew.

ESTIMATE.

The total estimate amounts, as has already been mentioned, to 52 lakhs, but it should be clearly explained that this sum includes no provision for electrical equipment. The cost of the necessary land however is included, and also several improvements connected with the main line. These are : the re-spacing of all tracks from 12ft. to 15 1-2ft. centres between Elphinstone Bridge and Carnac Bridge, and the provision of extra land for this; raising from 14ft. to 16ft 6in. the Elphinstone, Musjid, and Carnac Bridges, renewing girders and lengthening and re-spacing to suit re-spacing of tracks; the lengthening of Carnac Bridge to take ten tracks, thus allowing of shunting necks from Victoria Terminus to be extended, and the provision of two new platforms at Musjid.

Although it is impossible at present to give figures, indicating the probable amount of traffic, which is likely to pass over this line, when it is in full work, there is no doubt that it will prove a very important addition to the communications of the city. When the new cotton green and grain depot have been opened at Sewri—a development, which is expected within the next four years—a very considerable part of the business of Bombay will be transferred to a neighbourhood, which will be directly served by this line. Further the direction, which this line takes is the only direction in which Bombay can expand industrially, and the land adjoining the Harbour branch provides the only sites suitable for new mills, which are served by a railway line.

THE ROYAL TRAGEDIES.

Death of Prince George of Cumberland.

PRINCE George William, eldest son of the Duke of Cumberland, was killed in a motor-car accident on the night of May 20th when on his way to Copenhagen to attend the funeral of his uncle, the late King of Denmark. Prince George William, who was an enthusiastic motorist, had left Prague early in the morning driving his own car and accompanied only by a servant and a mechanic. He intended to spend the night as Schwerin, and late in the afternoon had reached the neighbourhood of Friesak, on the Berlin-Hamburg road. There the motor-car ran off the road, tore down a tree, and was wrecked. The Prince fractured his skull, apparently by striking his head on the steering-wheel. His servant was thrown against a tree and broke his neck. The mechanic was seriously injured and when found by a passerby was unable to give any account of the accident. It is believed that the car skidded, there being many loose stones and a layer of coarse gravel on the road.

Prince George William, who was a nephew of Queen Alexandra and the Empress Marie of Russia, as well as of the late King of Denmark, was 61 years of age. His health was never very good, and, although he was a captain in the Austrian Army, he did not serve with his regiment.

MARWARIS AND TRADES.

What They are doing at the Calcutta Docks.

WAREHOUSES MONOPOLISED.

IT is not only at the Howrah goods' sheds that the Marwari dealers in wheat and seeds have practically monopolised the whole of the accommodation in the warehouses, writes a Calcutta contemporary. The same holds true of the sheds at the docks also. On the 21st of last month, the Port Trust realised that there would be a rush of wheat and seeds consignments, and asked the East Indian Railway to make arrangements, for the restriction of the goods traffic to the docks. But before the railways could make a move in that direction, the dealers had practically filled the thirty sheds at Kantapukur with their consignments. A Port Trust official said on Tuesday that even then consignments for dealers were coming in at the docks. There has never been any manner of complaint against the goods meant for shippers, as these are promptly removed from the sheds. The sinners are the Marwari dealers, who make of the Kantapukur sheds warehouses for stocks of wheat and seeds sent to them on speculation.

One of the chief causes, which has led to the rush of wheat and seeds consignments, is the approach of the monsoon. The dealers have no place in which to store their goods at the wheat producing centres, and in order to protect their consignments from the ravages of rain bring them down to Calcutta. Recently, the Port Trust found it necessary to throw open the tea and hide warehouses to the dealers in wheat and seeds, as the thirty sheds in Kantapukur and two other sheds were already taken up by their consignments. As in the case of the railway sheds, so also in the case of the seeds at the docks, the demurrage charge has been found to be in no way a preventive against the practice of dumping down goods in them until purchasers are found. The Port Trust charge a rent of two annas per ton a week for their warehouses which has a Port Trust official said yesterday, is a ridiculously low rental for the advantages it gives to the dealers.

The amount of the traffic at the docks may be gauged from the face that nearly 956,090 square feet of area in the sheds is now groaning under the consignments chiefly of the speculative Marwari dealers in wheat and seeds. This leaves out of account the hide and tea warehouses. In view of the beginning of the tea sales, the tea warehouse has, however, been again set apart for tea consignments. It may also be mentioned that of the thirty-two sheds, ten have been rented to shippers, but these do not present one-third of the area of the sheds.

The sheds are at the present moment full to overflowing, and the dealers show no signs of awakening to the needs of other merchants. As far as can be gathered from the merchants, it seems that the dealers are turning the congestion at the docks and at the Howrah sheds to their own advantage. It would, perhaps, be rather far-fetched to say that the dealers have on purpose created a block at the sheds at Howrah and Kantapukur, but it is certain that they now fully realise that no other dealers can now send any consignments to shippers, and are steadily trying to force the prices in the wheat and seeds market up. As far as shippers in Calcutta are concerned, it may be said that the dealers have established quite a little "corner," owing to the congestion at the docks and Howrah. A glance at the market prices will convince one of the truth of the statement. For the week ending the 23rd May last, linseed was quoted at Rs. 8-11 to Rs. 8-13 a maund; in the next week the prices had reason to Rs. 8-14 to Rs. 9, or a difference of three annas a maund. Taking into account, the rent of the sheds at two annas per ton a week, it will be seen that the dealers made no poor profit by the congestion at the port. As has been stated above, the dealers show no disposition to remove the wheat and seeds consignments, with the result that the shippers cannot buy wheat and seeds from other dealers in other parts of India, as no consignments are accepted by the railways for Calcutta owing to the congestion at the port. They must buy their requirements from the Marwari dealers in Calcutta, and pay the prices the latter ask for them. How far the dealers will succeed in forcing their prices on the shippers is open to speculation. It also remains to be seen whether the dealers are allowed to create unnatural conditions in trade. The fact, however, remains that consciously or unconsciously, the dealers have by obtaining a complete monopoly of the warehousing accommodation at the docks and at Howrah, checked the natural flow of the wheat and seeds trade.

In spite of the congestion at the docks a Press representative was assured by a Port Trust Official that there had been no interference with shipping, and no waggons had been delayed for any considerable period.

INDIA'S COAL OUTPUT.

Fall in Exports to Indian Ports.

During the year 1911 the total output from the collieries in India and Burma amounted to, 12·72 million tons against 12·05 million tons in 1910. The exports of Indian coal to Indian ports, principally from Calcutta to Bombay, Karachi and Madras, fell from 1·85 miilions to 1·60 million tons, or by 247·24 thousand tons, due to some extent to the coal being sent by the railway route instead of by the sea route, and those to ports outside India, including Burma, principally from Calcutta to Rangoon and Ceylon from 1,391·25 thousand tons to 1,253·97 thousand tons or by 137·28 thousand tons.

The imports of coal from the United Kingdom fell from 261·32 thousand tons to 245·04 thousand tons or by 16·28 thousand tons, while those from other countries rose from 54·74 thousand tons to 73·71 thousands two or by 18·97 thousand tons.

The total quantity of Indian coal consumed by railways during the year 1911 increased from 3·80 million tons to 4·22 million tons or by 421·77 thousand tons and the amount of foreign coal consumed decreased from 5·15 thousand tons to 32·13 thousand tons.

The traffic in coal carried by railways increased from 13·91 million tons in 1910 to 14·52 million tons in 1911. and the earnings therefrom from Rs. 385·41 lakhs to Rs. 413·63 lakhs.

The increase occurred principally on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and was due to the diversion to the rail route of a proportion of coal which previously was sent by the sea route to its destination.

The average rate for all descriptions of goods carried per ton per mile was 4·73 pies compared with 4·83 pies in 1910, or just under a half-penny, while the average distance over which a ton of goods was carried was 187 miles against 184 miles of the previous year.

ARABS AND THE WAR.

Bombay Men Reported to have Left for Africa.

PRIVATE letters received in Bombay from the seat of the war in Tripoli state that Sheikh Sennoussi, the great Arab religious leader of Northern Africa, has written a letter to Enver Bey, the Commander of the Turkish Army assuring him that he was prepared to place every follower of his at his disposal to carry on the war against the Italians. Further that he is ready to send battalions of Arabs to the seat of war from time to time. He has also stated that under no circumstances would the Arab nation allow Tripoli to be in the hands of the Italians, and if Turkey ever abandons any portion of Tripoli to Italy the Arabs would proceed to choose a Khalifa of their own and carry on a holy war to the bitter end.

It is reported that several Arabs from Bombay have proceeded to the seat of war as volunteers.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6.)

should be really enjoyable. Among those present were many friends from the United Provinces and all the members of the National Indian Association were invited. The following names may be taken as representative : Sir James and Lady La Touche, Sir Edmund and Lady Fremantle, Sir W. and Lady Stanley, Sir Daniel and Lady Hamilton, Lady Ibbetson, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, Colonel Hendley, the Raja of Jhalawar, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Mr. and Mrs. B. Dube, Col. and Mrs. K. Prasad, Mrs. P. L. Roy, Mrs. P. K. Ray, Mrs. R. C. Bonerjee, Miss S. Bonerjee, Mr. Kasim Husain, Mr. J. M. Cursetjee, and a large number of students.

OLLA PODRIDA.

While in the Drug Department of a well-known "emporium" yesterday, waiting my turn to be served, I could not help over-hearing the following conversation between a lady and a counterman :— *Counterman* (after reading the prescription handed to him by the lady) : "Do you wish this to be sent, Madam ?" *Lady* : "Yes ; to No. 30 Blank Street." *Counterman* : "Did you say 30, Madam ?" *Lady* : "Yes, 30." *Counterman* : "You said 30 ?" *Lady* (severely) : "Yes, I have said so twice already." *Counterman* : Why, I wanted to make sure, Madam, was that the doctor in the prescription gives the address as 20 Blank Street." *Lady* : "Yes, it is 20."

Careless or absent-minded people in using a general telegraphic address sometimes omit to put in the name of the addressee, where it is necessary. At a certain West-End Club it is usual to post the imperfectly addressed "wires," in a conspicuous place so that they may be seen by the members for whom they are intended. The other day such a message was placed on the notice board. It came from a fashionable watering-place on the South Coast and was to the following effect :—"I am coming up by the 1-30 train. Meet me at Victoria. Mabel." Thereupon a lively young gentleman went to one of the most sedate not to say strait-laced members of the club and said to him, "Oh, Mr. so and so, there is a telegram posted in the hall that I think must be for you." The sedate and strait-laced one thanked him and hurried to the hall to see the aforesaid telegram. *Tableau.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

Law and Morality.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following extracts from a note to the draft Indian Penal Code, 1838, prepared by the Law Commissioners of which body Lord Macaulay was the president, and from the judgment of Sir Erskine Perry, Chief Justice of Bombay, delivered in the year 1849 in the case of Ramlal v. Dulabhram reported in Perry's Oriental Cases at p. 215, will be read with interest by those who demand moral legislation at the hands of the State, as setting forth its policy in regard to the relation of law to morality.

Lord Macaulay wrote, "We cannot admit that a Penal Code is by any means to be considered as a body of ethics, that the legislature ought to punish acts merely because those acts are immoral, or that, because an act is not punished at all, it follows that the legislature considers that act as innocent. Many things which are not punishable are morally worse than many things which are punishable. The man who treats a generous benefactor with gross ingratitude and insolence deserves more severe reprehension than the man who aims a blow in a passion, or breaks a window in a frolic; yet we have punishments for assaults and mischief, and none for ingratitude. The rich man who refuses a mouthful of rice to save a fellow creature from death may be a far worse man than the starving wretch who snatches and devours the rice, yet we punish the latter for theft and we do not punish the former for hard heartedness."

In delivering the judgment in Ramlal's case Sir Erskine Perry observed as follows :—"I trust I have never been found wanting in my exertions to make the provinces of law and ethics coincide, in so far as the nature of things, and the useful interference of courts of justice, may permit. That a court of justice is a great instructor in morals, I gladly recognise, and I see every day that to large classes of mankind, it is the only school in which official lessons of morality are likely to be taught. But what I am now solicitous to point out is, that although sound and enlarged morality may condemn the whole of the gambling transactions (in question in the suit), the law which only seeks to lay down broad rules for the Government of human conduct generally is not able nor ought it, in my opinion to attempt to set aside the transactions of mankind because they may not square in all minute particulars with what the most enlightened ethics demand."

"The law is able to interpose with effect between parties when any crime or obvious fraud has occurred such as is capable of being made apparent in broad distinct traits to the minds of a jury, but all the more delicate obligations of morality which are subjects rather of feeling than of reason must be left to a different tribunal, to the powerful voice of a high toned social circle or the more solemn dictates of religion and conscience.

Having dealt with the penal law and the law of contract, we may conclude with some observations of Sir Frederick Pollock, the eminent jurist, on the relation of morality to the law of civil wrongs. It is interesting to note that dealing with another man's goods without lawful authority, but under the honest and even reasonable belief that the dealing is lawful, is an actionable wrong, notwithstanding the innocence of the mistake. Still less do good intentions afford an excuse. Sir Frederick gives the following instance : I find a watch lying on the road; intending to do the owner a good turn, I take it to a watch-maker, who to the best of my knowledge is competent, and leave it with him to be cleaned. The task is beyond him or an incompetent hand is employed on it, and the watch is spoiled in the attempt to restore it. Without question the owner may hold me liable. The law is therefore in this respect, stricter on the face of things than morality; and the law is equally strict with regard e. g. to trespass, undertakings attended with risk to others, and the duties of carriers and innkeepers.—Yours, etc.,

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

Bombay, June 7.

Wanted a Durbar at Navsari.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The suggestion made by one of your correspondents regarding the holding of a Durbar at Navsari is a very useful one. I would go even so far as to suggest that the Subah should not only hold "a Durbar" merely, but "as many Durbars as are held by the Maharaja himself at Baroda" and that the Subahs of the other three districts of the State should also be required to do the same.—Yours, etc.,

A. B.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 8th June.

350. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows :—

Sunday 9th instant.—"G" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a. m.
Monday, 10th instant.—Any Coy.
Tuesday 11th instant.—Any Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.
Members are expected to proceed by the train notified.

C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY APPEAL.

Tricumdass Mill Transaction in the Privy Council.

THE Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of Lord Macnaghten, Lord Atkinson, Lord Shaw, Sir John Edge, and Mr. Amir Ali, disposed of the appeal of Vassonji, Sons, and Company, from a decision of the Bombay High Court Appeal Bench, dismissing their suit to recover Rs. 1,50,000 with interest and costs against Sir Shapurji B. Broacha.

After hearing the arguments, Lord Macnaghten delivered the judgment of their lordships. His lordship said :—

The question in this case turns simply upon the construction of a very short document. It is addressed to the appellants, and is in these words : "In consideration of your having at my request acceded to the proposal of the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Tricumdass Mills Company, Limited, to advance to the mills a sum of rupees one lakh and fifty thousand, I hereby bind myself to you to procure a loan within two weeks of rupees eleven lacs as the first mortgage of the mills block property, and to pay to you thereout the said sum of rupees one lac and fifty thousand agreed to be advanced by you to the mills."

Everybody is now agreed that what took place after the execution of that document can have no bearing on the construction of it. All that the admitted evidence shows is that the appellants wanted some real and substantial security for their advance. They advanced the lac and a half, and the only question is, what is the meaning of this guarantee ? Does it mean that all the respondent undertook was that he would find somebody willing to lend eleven lacs on a first mortgage of the mill, and that he was to do nothing further except, if that arrangement was carried through, he would pay to the appellant out of the loan a lac and a half ?

Various constructions have been suggested. The one which Sir Robert Finlay, for the respondent, finally adopted is the one on which the judges in the Appeal Court relied. They say they agree with the respondent, when he says "that all he had undertaken to do was to procure the lending of eleven lacs, if a first-mortgage of the mill was given, and to pay thereout rupees one and a half lacs to the plaintiffs."

Their lordships read the document, not in that sense at all, but as a substantial undertaking that a loan should be procured, and that out of that loan this sum of Rs. 1, 50,000 should be repaid.

Their lordships will, therefore, humbly advise His Majesty that the appeal should be allowed, and that a decree should be made in favour of the appellants. Of course the respondent will pay the costs of this appeal, and the costs below.

MATHERAN HOTEL CASE.

P. H. Taskar Bhugnagar, both Parsis, manager and acting manager, respectively, of the Gymkhana Hotel, Matheran, who have been committed to the Sessions Court of Thana for trial on a charge of criminal misappropriation of about Rs. 58, have been released on bail by the Sessions Judge of Thana and the hearing of the their case has been fixed for the 25th instant.

POLICE COURTS.

BIG COCAINE SEIZURE.

Accused Gunpat Pleads an Alibi.

MR. KEMP, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Gough charged Bhikia Baba, tindal of a tony, Kanoo Tango, tindal of a launch, and Gunpat, an employe in the docks, with transporting cocaine weighing twenty pounds and valued at Rs. 20,000, and also with aiding and abetting one another in the commission of the offence. The accused No. 2 had pleaded guilty. Mr. Campbell defended the third accused.

Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, represented the Crown.

Mr. Campbell asked for an immediate summons against one Nathu Ram, father-in-law of Sudam, toddywalla, who gave the address of the third accused. Counsel wanted to show that Sudam had fooled the police by giving the address of the third accused to screen somebody else. That witness had denied having a brother-in-law named Mahadeo Nathu Ram, had also given his father-in-law's name as Raghunath and stated that he was dead. Counsel averred that Nathu Ram was his father-in-law. He was alive and a taxi-cab was sent to bring him into the court. To screen Mahadeo Nathu the witness Sudam had lied.

Deputy Inspector Bamber was next called and examined by Mr. Bowen. He deposed to having taken the first accused in custody, when he was handed over to him by Customs officers. He also took charge of the gunny bag with one hundred packets of cocaine. After making inquiries he arrested the second accused and subsequently arrested the third. His address was given him by the witness Sudam.

The statements of the first and second accused were then taken.

The first said the third accused told him to take a bundle to the shore from a launch, and he took *his* tony alongside the launch. The second accused gave a bundle to him and he put it in the tony. They then went to the shore. The third accused told him to take the bundle and go with him and he did so. When they reached the gate they were stopped by the peon. Accused offered two pice to the peon, which was not accepted. The third accused came back and offered two rupees to the peon, but he rejected the offer and arrested the accused. The third accused disappeared in the meantime.

The second accused said the third placed a bundle in his launch and then when he came back took it into the tony.

The third accused put in a written statement, in which he denied all the allegations and stated that on the day in question he was at Mahim the whole day. He was a post-card dealer and had nothing to do with the offence.

Mr. Campbell addressing the Court remarked that there was insufficient evidence to frame a charge against his client. He was prepared to prove that Sudam had given false evidence to screen Mahadeo Nathu Ram, who the defence suggested was the black sheep.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai, pleader, was called as a witness to show that Mahadeo Nathu Ram was in Bombay on May 16th, as he was a witness in a case in which the witness was concerned.

Luxman, a resident of Mahim and friend of the third accused, was next called. He said that he had invited the third accused, his wife and his uncle to his house in Mahim, where they remained from the afternoon of May 22nd till the afternoon of May 23rd.

Nathu Ram was brought into court, and being examined by Mr. Campbell, admitted that the witness Sudam was his son-in-law. He also admitted that he had a son named Mahadeo Nathu.

In cross-examination by Mr. Bowen, witness said he knew the witness Luxmon who was his neighbour in Mahim.

Mr. Campbell here closed his case, and the inquiry was adjourned.

THE MINAHAN CASE.

Mr. Kemp yesterday had before him the case in which F. H. Minahan is charged at the instance of Kumar Mansur Khachar of Jasdan with cheating in respect of Rs. 7,000 entrusted to him.

Counsel for the prosecution asked to be allowed to call the Kumar once more to put him certain questions with regard to items mentioned in the statement of account filed by the accused.

The accused's pleader opposed the application, but as his Worship intended to question the complainant on certain points in the statement he submitted, and the complainant was examined further.

He stated that the items were considerably exaggerated. The tonga fare from Rajkot to Jasdan was Rs. 5 or Rs. 7, but the accused had put down Rs. 100.

Nagindas Tuljaram, book-keeper of the complainant's solicitors (Messrs Jehangir Mehta, and Co.,) deposed there was no entry in his books of Rs. 1,180 paid to the complainant's account. The books only showed entries of cash received.

Ebrahim Hassam, a servant of the complainant, who accompanied the accused in a tonga to Jasdan from Rajkot said that the fare paid was Rs. 12 on one occasion and Rs. 20 another.

Cross-examined the witness admitted having been in jail for five years after conviction of murder.

The hearing was adjourned.

MEMON STREET FATALITY.

On the application of Inspector Power, Mr. Kemp has issued a summons against Girdharlalji Mahraj, of Bhuleshwar, on a charge of disobeying police orders and also disobeying the Coroner's summons.

About two weeks ago, shortly after one o'clock in the morning, a taxi motor-car ran over five persons sleeping in Shaikh Memon Street, killing two and injuring three. The Mahraj was in the taxi at the time, and he was asked by the police to attend the inquest on the body of the deceased. He did not appear. A summons was then issued against the Mahraj by the Coroner, but he did not attend. The summons was twice disobeyed.

The Mahraj is supposed to be an incarnation of the deity Shri Krishna and as such, he thinks, he should be exempted from attendance in court. The Mahraj deputed his servant, who was with him at the time in the taxi-cab, but the police insisted upon his personal attendance.

TRUCULENT FISHERMEN.

Mr. Kemp, yesterday, heard two of the series of complaints and cross-complaints made by members of the Bombay fishermen's caste. His worship asked the pleaders if a settlement in the matter could not be arrived at. The pleaders admitted it was a very desirable suggestion, but were afraid feelings had grown so bitter between the members of the two different factions. The whole caste, members of which lived from Colaba to Andheri, was divided into two divisions. Both sides had petitioned the Commissioner of Police and that officer had taken action in the matter, but fights, quarrels, and disputes went on almost every day.

One of the pleaders said settlement was out of the question, but the other pleader said he would use his good offices to bring about a settlement, although the opposite party had taken up an attitude which rendered it difficult.

The cases were then proceeded with, and after some evidence had been recorded the hearing was adjourned.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Oliviera, Deputy-Inspector Home charged a Christian woman named Josephine Corria Abranches with the theft of ornaments, valued at Rs. 105, belonging to her sister-in-law, Maria Angelina Abranches.

It appeared from the evidence that the accused could not live peaceably with her husband, and as her own ornaments had been left at Goa, when she left her husband, she took away the complainant's. She was subsequently arrested and all the ornaments were recovered.

The accused pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to seven days' simple imprisonment.

THE JEVANJEES.

Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad yesterday resumed the hearing of the case in which Ebrahim M. Jivanji and Escoffally A. M. Jivanji were charged by Mr. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D., with cheating and misappropriation in respect of Rs. 754.

Dinkarrao, accountant of the Hedjaz Company, and Purshotum Kakal, a clerk employed by A. M. Jivanji and Co., were examined in respect of accounts and documents bearing on the charges against the accused.

Mr. Antony Ericson, an associate member of the Institute of Naval Architects, and a marine surveyor, deposed to his having surveyed the whole cargo of coal per steamer "Birmingham," for Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co. Some coal was sound and some was damaged. He did not make a separate survey for the "Fakhri."

The hearing was adjourned.

AN ABKARI PROSECUTION.

Mr. Oliviera also disposed of the case, in which Deputy-Inspecior Fuller charged Moba Bhagwan, Lakhman Lala and Soda Sama with carrying two maunds of 'mowra' flower without a license.

The accused pleaded "guilty." The first two were fined Rs. 5 each with the alternative of five days' rigorous imprisonment. The third accused, who was only twelve years old, was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment.

AMERICA-INDIA.

Scenes from another of Shakspeare's plays will be thrown on the screen to-night, at America-India namely, "King Lear.' The king during his life-time divides his kingdom, and is much flattered by the hypocritical attitude of his two daughters. How these wicked daughters ill-treat their father, and how dangerous it is to part with one's fortune during one's life-time will be effectively shown on a magnificent coloured film.

The programme, which is entirely a new one, is bound to delight the hearts of the audience.

DISTRESS IN KATHIAWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, June 5.

Shrimati Jamnabai Nagindass Sacosi, a philanthrophic lady of Bombay, arrived here on Sunday last for the purpose of giving succour to the famine-stricken people of Kathiawar. She visited the civil station cattle camp and the poor-house and on the King Emperor's birthday gave a liberal donation to the former, and fed and clothed all the inmates of the poor-house as well as all the paupers, who are receiving gratuitous doles. Nearly 300 of them had dinner and the sight was one which was witnessed by several gentlemen concerned with that institution, with great delight and satisfaction.

The same day she paid a visit to the city pinjrapole, the Mandvi chok cattle camp, and the Khatriwad cattle camp. To these and the poor pardansshin women, as well as to other famine afflicted men and children, she gave away clothes and grain. Having had experience in the Panchmahal and Gujarat, she was able to detect the needy.

On the 3rd, she paid a visit to Mr. Sladen, the Agent to the Governor in the afternoon, and in the evening attended an "At Home" given by him at the Kothi in honor of the King-Emperor's birthday. Famine conditions prevailing in Kathiawar were discussed in all their details.

The old poor-house in Rajkot city, was visited and the inmates were given new bedding and clothes. On the 5th, in the afternoon, she drove to the villages of Madhapor and Ghanteshar. The people in the former appeared to have been well provided for by the Rajkot darbar, but those in the latter were found somewhat "hard up" and several of them were given doles of grain and clothing.

"ARABELLA", THE RADIO-MEDICINAL NATURAL WATER.

This water is recommended by specialists, medical men, and nurses in all parts ; it is extensively used in hospitals, homes and institutes, being of the greatest value in cases of indigestion, dyspepsia, gout and liver. It removes the cause of rheumatism. It will give immediate relief, and by a regulated course, will cure that most distressing functional complaint—constipation. It wards off fevers, and ensures against appendicitis. In writing on "Arabella", a precedent will be established and ours will no longer be a "White Canada."

It is not a question for politicians, it is a question for statesmen. It is wholly an economic question and as such can never be dissociated from its ethical features. But I must add yet this last word—the Eastern press whith stigmatizes the Sikhs by stating that they are polygamous, thieves, libertines, drunkards, lawless or dangerous to society are doing them an injustice which is inspired only by an utter ignorance of the facts. They are no more so than men of white skin and European blood.

HINDUS IN CANADA.

Problem of Immigration grows more Heated.

A CANADIAN VIEW.

Mr. Walter W. Baer, editor of the "Victoria Times", contributes the following to the "Canadian Courier":—

The problem of Hindu immigration—or more properly speaking, Sikh immigration—in British Columbia is a problem more grave than the broader question of Oriental immigration. It is necessary in considering the question to direct attention to the fact that there is a difference between Hindus and Sikhs. While all Sikhs are Hindus, not all Hindus are Sikhs. The relation between the two classifications ends almost entirely when we speak of their racial entity. In ethics, religion, morals aspirations and in their history since they became all but a distinct people, the Sikhs are greatly superior to the broader classification of His Majesty's Indian subjects known as Hindus.

The question of Oriental or Asiatic immigration has been a burning question in this province for a decade. It grows more heated and consuming with every passing year. It has been brought to a white heat by the demand—literally, the demand—of the Sikhs for what they conceive to be British fair play. The objection to Oriental labour was taken in the first instance because it was "cheap" labour. That is still the only sincere objection against it. Whether it is a good one and valid in the face of other economic considerations I am not intending to argue here. Political economists must settle that.

State interference by regulation of Oriental immigration began with the imposition of a head tax of dols. 50 on every Chinese entering the country. That was long ago and before we had any suggestion of trouble with Japanese immigration. The modest tax did not decrease the immigration; it only raised the wages charged by Chinese bosses for Chinese servants and labourers. As a concession to White labour it was raised to dols.100 and again to dols.500 much to the discomfiture and dissatisfaction of the corporations and contractors employing cheap "labour." No head tax can ever keep out the Chinese. They will spread the investment of that tax over as many years as they live and will even pass it on as a legacy to their children, but it will be paid, in the end, by the employers. I interject this remark only because I know the mind of the Chinese "Bosses" on the question and state the fact so that those who are determined to exclude the Chinese element in settling our immigration problems may know the truth. They will have to find some method other than a head tax.

THE HEAD TAX.

It was at the time of, or shortly after, the imposition of the dols. 500 tax on Chinese that some briliant minded. White man made the discovery that, because of Treaty relations between Great Britain and Japan, no head tax had been imposed on Japanese. These must be classified and admitted on the same terms as required by the general Immigration laws of Canada. In the middle of the first decade of the twentieth century an influx of Japanese began. They came in hordes and there was consternation in the ranks of organized labour. The excitement was indescribable and finally culminated in the Oriental riots in Vancouver in the winter of 1907. The news of these was unconsciously exaggerated in the Eastern press for, though I slept in the heart of Vancouver the night the riots occurred I knew nothing of them until I reported for duty at my desk the next day. But there is no denying that the demonstration against the Orientals was exciting and the feeling ran higher than it had done before.

It was in the midst of these scenes that the first Hindus came to British Columbia. The reader can understand that this was fuel to the already lambent flames of lawlessness and riot. The first Hindus were undoubtedly the victims of unscrupulous agents who had bundled together all who could be got ready for transportation and without regard to their physical for moral fitness for transplantation to a new land. They were mostly from the class which would be selected by a recruiting agent who had a tale of passengers to "Shanghai" into the hold of a steamship for dumping on a foreign shore. It is no reflection upon the Hindus in British Columbia today that the first were of this class. Many of the men who came from India were physically unfitted to survive in our climate, mild and equable as it is. Some were diseased. None understood our language nor had any suspicion of what they would find to do nor how to do if they did find it. They had been loaned money to meet the requirements of the Immigration laws and this was taken away as soon as they were put ashore. Their circumstances were pitiable in the extreme. The people responsible were nothing more than ghouls willing to batten on human blood. They did it too. The Hindus, left to shift for themselves, huddled together into outhouses, sheds and miserable places of crouching abode but only because they had no otherwhere to lay their heads. Their experiences were heart-breaking but the universal prejudice against Asiatic or "cheap" labour focussed upon them and they had to accept the heavy impact of the fierce blows. Chinese had been coming in legally for a quarter of a century, and Japanese for a decate, but these were a new excitant. Some of them starved and others hired themselves out for a pittance so that only they might keep body and soul together but in the very act aggravating the public indignation against them.

It is well that it was so, for that class of Hindu is not wanted. Singularly the Hindus were themselves the first to learn the moral of the situation. Many went back to India, but they carried the tale of the land of opportunity and fired the imaginations of a better class of His Majesty's subjects. These organized for legitimate and prospectively successful emigration to Canada and, since that time, there can be little objection to the class of men who have come to us "From India's Coral Strand." I say "little objection" using the term in comparison with the Oriental immigrants who are regularly permitted to come to this province and whose admittance into the country is accepted as a matter of course. I challenge contradiction of the statement that the Sikhs who are taking the places of Japanese and Chinese as well as Montenegrin labourers in British Columbia are superior, physically, mentally, morally, socially and every other way to the races I have enumerated.

Those who have come since their advisers in India have been here, inspected the conditions and are directing their emigration are, in my opinion, more desirable than any class of Orientals or Asiatics of which we have had experience.

THE HINDU'S MORAL RIGHT.

You will ask me, then, what is the meaning of all this hubbub and objection to their demands. The Hindu thinks he has as good a moral right to come into this country to improve his furtunes as any race with the additional claim upon us that he has fought the battles of the British Empire ; that he is already naturalized by instinct and that, whatever else he may do he will never become anything else but a British subject ready as ever to fight for his King Emperor.

We allow the Chinese to bring his wives so long as he pays the head tax. I know rich Chinese who have six wives in Coast cities. No one interferes with them ; they are even then quite as monogamous as some of the Europeans who would legislate them into monogamy. The Japanese may bring his wife —or what is quite different—any kind of a Japanese woman and no one says him nay. The Sikh who is essentially domestic wants to bring his wife—not wives—and children and set up ahearth stone in his adopted country. The Sikhs are not polygamous. No student of Indian domestic relations will affirm that of any Hindu excepting Mahommedans, and I do not know of any of these though there may be a few in the country. Polygamy is against our laws and it will surely be no more difficult to control the Mahommedan, Hindu than it is to control the Mormen.

The Hindu will, in time, displace the Chinese if he is given equal opportunity and an impartial chance in this country. Why, then, the strenuous objection to his admission? Because it requires a relaxation of a rigorous law and any relaxation of the laws making difficult Asiatic immigration is impossible of tolerance by the labour organizations. These proceed upon the theory that, if the wives of Hindus are admitted, a precedent will be established and ours will no longer be a "White Canada."

It is not a question for politicians, it is a question for statesmen. It is wholly an economic question and as such can never be dissociated from its ethical features. But I must add yet this last word—the Eastern press whith stigmatizes the Sikhs by stating that they are polygamous, thieves, libertines, drunkards, lawless or dangerous to society are doing them an injustice which is inspired only by an utter ignorance of the facts. They are no more so than men of white skin and European blood.

RAJKOT NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

RAJKOT, June 4.

After a blinding duststorm, lasting over twenty minutes, about 50 cents of rain fell here on Sunday last. More rain fell in the adjoining villages, since there was a small flood in the Aji River ; and the atmosphere has cooled down. There has been abnormal heat this year in Kathiawar ; as has been the case all over India. The highest maximum temperature recorded in Rajkot is 114°, while at Gondal, which is only twenty miles from Rajkot, the temperature never went beyond 105° ; and that only once. This is due to the fact of there being a very large number of trees in Gondal, His Highness the Thakore Saheb having made in a point for some years now to have a number of trees planted annually all over his State. Colonel Fenton (retired) who visited Kathiawar very recently told me that what most particularly struck him was the fact the trees seem to have been now ruthlessly cut down all round Rajkot. I think it is very necessary that orders should be issued for planting everywhere a certain number of trees each year, for besides keeping the temperature low, trees are supposed to attract rain, as we all know.

Although there is plenty of time for the burst of the monsoon in Kathiawar people are very anxious about it. Two famine years in succession have scarcely been known in Kathiawar, but the present indecisive character of the monsoon fills people with alarm, particularly as they are now going through a terrible ordeal. I am glad that the authorities have been doing all in their power to help the people in every possible manner; and with such an energetic and sympathetic officer as Mr. J. Sladen I.C.S., the present Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, there should be no difficulty,

Yesterday morning being the anniversary of the birthday of His Imperal Majesty, the King-Emperor, the troops in the garrison, and the squadron of Agency Mounted Police paraded in front of the Residency under the Command of Captain Fenton and Mr. Pride. The Agent to the Governor took the salute, and presented some forty Somali medals to the men of the detachment of the 113th Native Infantry. The march past of the detachment and the Agency Police was very smart. The Agency Police has considerably improved of late, and much credit is due to Mr. Thatcher, the energetic Police Officer, who has energised the entire Police force. It is efficient and reliable.

In the evening after the official dinner the Agent to the Governor was "At Home" in honour of the day. There were about two hundred guests, over 150 of whom were Hindus, Parsis and Mahomedans who were introduced to the Agent by Major O'Brien, the Personal Assistant and the Agency Daftardar. The Agent shook hands with all cordially and mixed freely with them, as did all the other European Officers. Such functions help more to promote good feelings between Europeans and Indians than anything else. After partaking of refreshments the guests departed. Prominent among the guests was H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, who has proved himself a most successful ruler. He is a much-travelled man, having been all over Europe and America. He is the only Indian Chief who, with his Maharani, attended the Coronation of the present Tsar of Russia. He is popular with his subjects ; and the abolition of some of the taxes lately has rendered him much more so. He is very able Chief ; but exceedingly unassuming and simple. He is regarded as the richest Chief in Kathiawar.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

English folk are always disposed to think that the climate and general conditions of life in this country make for gloom. When strangers come within our gates they find charms even in our fogs, they are surprised at our liberal supply of sunshine, and they generally leave with the refrain of Mr. Pelissier's song upon their lips, "Oh, what a happy land is England !" Lady Doughty, who has just written a very philosophical little book, which even if it does suggest bromides possesses much the same soothing properties, is an Australian, and she declares in her foreword to "The Cheerful Way" that she finds it positively difficult to be downhearted in this "glorious Eegland." In fact she says we have every incentive to cheer up, and doubtless if we never thought of any of the drawbacks of our private or our national life, we should have very good reason to be lively. It is not much good for people to give us recipes for cheerfulness. "'Tis in ourselves that we are thus or thus." As Lady Doughty herself says, old men, doctors, parsons, philosophers, friends, all tell us not to worry—it was care that killed the cat—but all the same we do worry, every one of us. All the optimistic aphorisms in the world count for nothing when our pecuniary family, or love affair, "gang agley." However we know that there's nothing good or bad but thinking makes it so and it certainly does more good than otherwise to have the sunny side presented to us. The persistently cheerful man or woman is distinctly irritating, but the people who really do take things easily are a great help; as a rule they do not rub in the necessity for optimism. "Molluses" are the real "grizzlers"; busy folk as a rule have no time to look either on the sunny or on the gloom side. They just keep staight on and, in effect Lady Doughty in her impressions of England and the English urges this course. She puts things very nicely, and admits that we must weep as well as laugh; but, after all, we need only do the one when it is quite impossible to do the other.

Why do not more girls with time which they scorn—and rightly too—to kill in the accepted frivolous fashion, work of their superfluous energies and exercise their intelligence by helping the Unionist cause asks a contemporary ? It is perfectly easy to understand the attitude of mind of modern girls who have been taught to think. What, so it seems, are they to do save eat, drink, and be merry, and set matrimonial traps ? All these things are very well in their way, but one can readily understand that a girl with some amount of brains feels that she is cumbering the ground if her daily life is this and nothing more. She wants to be of some use to somebody ; she wants to feel that her spare time is profitably filled. Perhaps few girls realize what fine work lies ready to their hands if they will but take it up. Most girls, nowadays, take some interest in politics, but it is not required that they should have profound knowledge or be able to heckle adversaries. All that is wanted is that they should place themselves in the hands of some Unionist agent and pay house-to-house calls with a view to ascertaining whether the rate-paying occupier is on the voting register. She then reports, in writing to headquarters the result of her inquiries. In the course of her visitations she will probably get into friendly conversation with men and women; she may make friends, interest them in burning questions such as the Home Rule Bill or Tariff Reform. At all events the work will not be found uninteresting, and it ultimately brings workers into contact with interesting personalities at election times. Above all things, it is not labour in vain.

The most delicious cakes and pastries may be made with

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder.

"Paisley Flour" cakes are both light and wholesome, and they are so digestible that they may be safely eaten just as they come, hot and fragrant, from the oven.

Use one part "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary flour.

It Cures Back-Ache.

All external aches and pains can be cured by the application of that wonderful remedy known as Little's Oriental Balm. For back-ache it has no equal. Well rubbed in, it eases the pain—brings almost instant relief. A few applications are usually enough to effect a complete cure.

Thousands of letters have been received from thankful men and women, whose aches and pains have been banished by this healing Balm. Among them are many testifying to its almost miraculous power in curing back-ache, strained muscles, lumbago and kindred ills.

Accept no imitation. Ask for the genuine Little's Oriental Balm and be sure you get it.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 7.

The advance of the monsoon has given fairly heavy rain on the Malabar Coast, but has not extended inland. There has been a slight flow of moist air from the Bay up to the Gangetic Plain which has caused duststorms and thunderstorms with scattered light falls of rain as far as the east of the Punjab. In Lower Burma, Assam and Bengal, rainfall has been nearly general, and in Upper Burma, Bihar and Orissa local. Mergui and Tavoy each record two inches ; Toungoo and Akyab each three ; Yametin, Monywa, Dhubri, and Silchar each one inch, Cherrapunji, two inches; Cox's Bazar, Mymensing, Calcutta, and Dharbhanga, each one inch; Chittagong, Jalpaiguri, and Mercara, each two inches ; Mangalore and Cochin each three and Calicut one inch.

Forecast.—Diminution of rainfall in Burma, and the Gangetic Plain, and a slight northward movement in the area of rainfall on the Malabar Coast.

The Arabian Sea.—The mail steamer encountered a swell, but no monsoon winds during her voyage from Aden. The monsoon does not, therefore, appear likely to set in strongly on the Konkan Coast for some days.

STORM SIGNAL.

Storm Signal.—Weather continues disturbed off Malabar Coast. No marked northward extension has yet taken place.

The Bombay Port Office received the following telegram from Simla late last night :—

Storm signal —No change since this morning.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, R. N. R., which arrived in Bombay yesterday from Aden, reports having experienced light variable winds, and westerly swell and occasional cloudy sky.

The steamer "Braziliana," Captain J. Snowdon, which arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta, met with monsoon round Ceylon.

The steamer "Gorjistan," Captain W. Paramor, which arrived here yesterday from Newcastle, had moderate monsoon to Ceylon and fine weather on the coast.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 7th June, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi records 0·15 " of rain during a hail-storm. Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess over nearly the whole division ; the minimum is in defect at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess at Mainpuri and either equal to or below the average at other stations. Day temperature is in excess, but night temperature is in defect at Agra and Jhansi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. —Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is above normal except at the coast stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect. Temperature continues in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in moderate to large excess; the minimum is also above normal in the southern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Widespread and moderate to heavy rain has fallen in Malabar; over the rest of the south of the Peninsula rainfall has been insiguificant. There has been a decrease in the rainfall at Colombo also. Light local rain associated with dust or thunderstorms has fallen in the south-east Punjab and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces. Seas have become smooth at Colombo, but are slight or moderate on the Malabar Coast. Slightly disturbed weather persists on the Malabar Coast.

Fairly generally rain is likely in Malabar. A few thunder-storms may occur in Mysore, the southern half of the Deccan and a few dust or thunder-storms in the Punjab, north Rajputana and the north-west United Provinces. Light rain is possible in the south Konkan.

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (6th)	94·3	79·0	...	0·00
Jask	...	...	...	0·00
Muskat (6th)	95·3	88·1	...	0·00
Multan	116·3	93·0	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	110·4	72·9	...	0·00
Lahore	112·9	78·7	...	0·04
Sirsa	113·8	82·5	...	0·00
Ambala	100·5	80·9	...	0·01
Delhi	109·0	76·3	0·15	0·15
Agra	113·0	81·0	0·07	0·07
Mainpuri	111·3	76·6	0·09	0·11
Jhansi	110·0	81·5	...	0·00
Cawnpore	108·7	80·9	...	0·00
Allahabad	109·6	82·5	...	0·00
Jacobabad	124·1	78·8	...	0·00
Karachi	90·5	86·5	...	0·00
Ajmer	111·4	90·2	...	0·07
Jaipur	114·7	88·1	...	0·02
Kotah	116·4	93·6	...	0·00
Bhuj	101·5	80·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	80·8	84·2	...	0·00
Veraval	86·6	83·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	110·1	80·0	...	0·17
Bhavnagar Para	112·0	81·5	...	0·00
Surat	96·4	82·1	...	0·00

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

Mr. Balfour on the English Point of View.

A MEMORABLE STATEMENT.

By far the most remarkable and impressive utterance on Anglo-German relations yet made from either side is Mr. Balfour's article in the German review, "Nord und Sud." This publication, under the eminent editorship of Professor Stein, is devoting itself month by month to an earnest discussion of the greatest subject in international politics. In the June number the firm and fair passage from Mr. Bonar Law's speech which made so favourable an impression on German opinion at the opening of the Session is reprinted, and Lord Haldane writes admirably about Goethe.

Mr. Balfour's contribution, however, reaches the importance of an event, and we deal with it in a leading article elsewhere. Subjoined are the main passages; Mr. Balfour dwells nobly upon the strength of the intellectual ties between the two nations; and he then proceeds in considerate and courteous language, but, nevertheless, with unflinching sincerity, both of thought and expression, to state the "English point of view" as it has never been stated before.

The root of the matter is to be found in the following sentences:—

There are two ways in which a hostile country can be crushed. It can be conquered or it can be starved. If Germany were masters in our home waters she could apply both methods to Britain. Were Britain ten times master in the North Sea, she could apply neither method to Germany. Without a superior fleet Britain would no longer count as a Power. Without any fleet at all, Germany would remain the greatest Power in Europe.

Mr. Balfour concludes by pointing out that the strategical position necessarily governs the diplomatic position. The whole discussion between the two countries is placed upon a new and a more real basis by the temper and substance of this memorable article. The German replies will be awaited with profound interest.

ULTIMATE AIM OF GERMANY.

Mr. Balfour, who explains that he was asked to contribute to the symposium "partly as a politician and partly as a philosopher," discusses the relative positions as two nations at considerable length, and emphasises the fact that "no mere analysis of the German preparations for war will show for what purposes they are designed."

The external facts of the situation appear to be as follows:—The greatest military Power and the second greatest naval Power in the world is adding both to her Army and to her Navy. She is increasing the strategic railways which lead to the frontier States—not merely to frontier States which themselves possess powerful armies, but to small States which can have no desire but to remain neutral if their formidable neighbours should unhappily become belligerents. She is in like manner modifying her naval arrangements so as to make her naval strength instantly effective.

Mr. Balfour says that ordinary Englishmen do not believe, and certainly he does not believe, that the German people or the German Government wish to make an attack on their neighbours. The danger lies elsewhere.

"It lies in the co-existence of that marvellous instrument of warfare, the German Army and Navy, with the assiduous, I had almost said the organized, advocacy of a policy which it seems impossible to reconcile with the peace of the world or the rights of nations. For those who accept this policy German development means German territorial expansion. All countries which hinder, though it be only in self-defence, the realisation of this ideal are regarded as hostile; and war, or the threat of war, is deemed the natural and fitting method by which the ideal itself is to be accomplished.

Now it is no part of my intention to criticise such theories. My business is to explain the views which are held in Britain, not to condemn those which are preached in Germany. Let German students, if they will, redraw the map of Europe in harmony with what they conceive to be the present distribution of the Germanic race; let them regard the German Empire of the twentieth century as the heir-at-law of all territories included in the Holy Roman Empire of the twelfth; let them assume that Germany should be endowed at the cost of other nations with overseas dominions proportionate to her greatness in Europe.

JEALOUSY OF ENGLAND.

But, says Mr. Balfour, do not let them ask Englishmen to approve.

We have had too bitter an experience of the ills which flow from the endeavour of any single State to dominate Europe, we are too surely convinced of the perils which such a policy, were it successful, would bring upon ourselves as well as upon others, to treat them as negligible. Negligible, surely, they are not. In periods of international calm they always make for increasing armaments; in periods of international friction they aggravate the difficulties of diplomacy. This is bad, but it is not the worst. Their effects, as it seems to us, go deeper.

To them is due the conviction, widely held, I am afraid, by many Germans, that Britain stands in their country's light, that Englishmen desire to thwart her natural development, are jealous of her most legitimate growth. Of these crimes we are quite unconscious; but surely it is no slight evil that they should be so readily believed. If ever by some unhappy fate it became an accepted article of faith in either nation that Germany and Britain were predestined enemies, that the ambitions of the one and the security of the other were irreconcilably opposed, the predictions of those prophets (and they abound in the Chanceries of Europe) who regard a conflict between them as inevitable would be already half fulfilled.

Mr. Balfour declares that for himself he is no believer in such predestination.

Germany has taught Europe much; she can teach it yet more. She can teach it that organized military power may be used in the interests of peace as effectually as in those of war; that the appetite for domination belongs to an outworn phase of patriotism; that the furtherance of civilisation for which she has so greatly laboured must be the joint work of many peoples, and that the task for none of them is lightened by the tremendous burden of modern armaments, or the perpetual preoccupation of national self defence. If on these lines she is prepared to lead, she will find a world already prepared to follow—prepared in no small measure by what she has herself accomplished in the highest realms of science and speculation. But if there be signs that her desires point to other objects, and that her policy will be determined by national ambitions of a different type, can it be a matter of surprise that other countries watch the steady growth of her powers of aggression with undisguished alarm, and anxiously consider schemes for meeting what they are driven to regard as a common danger?

SELF-PRESERVATION.

Comparing the two nations, Mr. Balfour points out that we are—

an insular nation, wholly dependent on seaborne supplies, possessing no considerable Army either for home defence or foreign service, and compelled, therefore, to pay for every unequal stakes should Germany be our opponent in the hazardous game of war.

It is this last consideration which I should earnestly ask enlightened Germans to weigh well if they would understand the British point of view. It can be made clear in a very few sentences. There are two ways in which a hostile country can be crushed. It can be conquered or it can be starved. If Germany were masters in our home waters she could apply both methods to Britain. Were Britain ten times master in the North Sea she could apply neither method to Germany. Without a superior fleet Britain would no longer count as a Power. Without any fleet at all Germany would remain the greatest Power in Europe.

It is therefore the mere instinct of self-preservation which obliges Englishmen, not merely to take account of the growth in foreign navies, but anxiously to weigh the motives of those who build them.

HAVE YOU THELMA? This is the question we hear many times a day from admirers of good perfume. THELMA has more admirers than the most popular young lady. At MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S, Crawford Market, Bombay.

EIGHT MILLION BABIES KILLED YEARLY.

The Penalty of Improper Feeding.

HOW TO PREVENT THIS MASSACRE.

What mother's heart can fail to bleed at the statement that eight million children are brought into the world, in anguish, to be killed before they are a year old by improper feeding?

It is a terrible thought that most, if not all, of these lives could be saved, were the present means of artificial feeding banished and a really perfect one substituted, for it is chiefly the artificially-fed children who die.

WHY COW'S MILK DISAGREES.

Of all substitutes for mother's milk, every doctor will tell you that cow's milk is the best, yet, constantly, the baby fails to thrive on it, and it may cause indigestion, vomiting, or diarrhœa, if graver things do not result from these conditions. The same is true of the other substitutes so largely used for human milk in India—buffalo's milk and condensed milk.

The way cow's milk acts (or buffalo's milk) has long been known. The reason for it has only just been discovered. This reason is that human milk contains, at least, three times as much milk-albumin as cow's or buffalo's milk, and milk-albumin forms the infant's chief food.

This explains why these milks, especially when diluted, fail to nourish the baby. Not to mince words, the child is practically starved, because its food is so lamentably deficient in milk-albumin.

Moreover, as every mother knows, these milks form large, thick, hard, leathery curds, which are the chief cause of indigestion, vomiting and diarrhœa.

Human milk forms soft, thin, finely-divided, easily-digested curds. Their appearance and digestibility have been proved, beyond doubt, to be due to the large quantity of milk-albumin.

Recognising that if this milk-albumin could be obtained and added to the milk used for bottle-fed babies, it would produce a mixture exactly like human milk, which would be superior to every artificial food introduced for infant feeding, scientists tried to prepare it. They have only recently succeeded.

This milk-albumin, prepared by a process protected by Royal Letters Patent, is called Albulactin.

If Albulactin is added to diluted cows or buffalo's milk, it makes the mixture resemble human milk so strikingly, both in appearance and action, that a well-known physician has written: "By adding Albulactin, cow's milk can be made an almost exact copy of human milk."

DOCTORS' EMPHATIC STATEMENTS.

This fact has been abundantly proved by the medical profession, which has used Albulactin in increasing quantities since its introduction into England a few months ago.

The remarkable value English physicians place on Albulactin is shown by the fact that one writes: "Albulactin solves the difficult problem of the artificial feeding of infants"; while another goes so far as to say: "I look upon Albulactin as a godsend."

The physicians of a large children's hospital have written, in an article published in a medical journal, "Albulactin never failed to agree with every child to whom it was given."

These testimonials, the originals of which may be inspected by the accredited representative of anyone living in India, at 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C., England, form a small percentage of those already received from doctors all over the country.

HOW TO OBTAIN ALBULACTIN.

No mother who has to feed her baby artificially should fail to give him the benefit of this great discovery—Albulactin, which can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars throughout India. A valuable book, entitled "King Baby: His Food and Health," giving full information on these all-important subjects, will be sent, free, to every mother who writes for it to Messrs. A. Walling & Co. (of London), P.O. Box 225, G.P.O., Bombay.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty May 21.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of April 1, 1881—Surg. F. R. Featherstone has this day been allowed to withdraw from His Majesty's Naval Service with a gratuity.

War Office, May 22.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major H. D. de Pree, R. A., to be a D. A. A. and Qrmr.-Gen., vice Brevet Major G. D. Jebb, D.S.O., Bedfordshire Regt. (May 12).

Establishments.

Staff College—Col. R. S. Oxley, from the Half-pay List, to be a General Staff Officer. 1st grade May 12.

Infantry.

Queen's R.W. Surrey Regt.—Capt. C. R. K. Bacon is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army April 18.

The following Lieuts. to be Capts:—E.W. Maude, and to remain seconded; and E. C. Feneran April 18.

First Appointments.

The following successful candidates at the Competitive Examination of Officers of the Special Reserve, Militia, and Territorial Force, held in March last, to be Second Lieuts. May 22):—

Cavalry.

4th Queen's Own Hussars—Sec Lieut A C G Harrison, from Notts S Notts Hussars Yeomanry.

16th Queen's Lancers—Sec Lieut L C R Isherwood, from R F A, S R.

18th Queen Mary's Own Hussars—Sec Lieut N J Exell, from 3rd batt Cheshire Regt.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R H and R F A—Sec Lieut M R Orr Ewing, from R F A, S R; Sec Lieut A H MacIlwaine, from 2nd Northumbrian Brigade, R F A; Sec Lieut K E W Digby, from R F A, S R. R. F. A.—Sec. Lieut. A. W. T. Buckland from R.G.A.S.R.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier—Lieut G F Gregory, from 3rd batt Dorset Regt.

Infantry.

Queen's R W Surrey Regt—Lieut E K B Furze, from the 3rd batt; Sec Lieut E D Drew, from 7th batt the Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt.

Buffs E Kent Regt—Lieut H C C Morley, from 3rd batt R Warwickshire Regt—Lieut J E Ratcliff, from 3rd batt R Irish Regt—Lieut N G Holmes, from 4th batt Connaught Rangers.

Lancashire Fusiliers—Sec Lieut F H M Collier, from 3rd batt Kings Shropshire L I.

Cheshire Regt—Lieut O R Andrews, from 3rd batt King's Liverpool Regt.

Gloucestershire Regt—Lieut B F R Davis from 3rd batt E Surrey Regt.

E Lancs Regt—Sec Lieut V A Albrecht, from 3rd batt Manchester Regt; Sec Lieut I W G Horder, from 3rd batt Connaught Rangers.

E Surrey Regt—Lieut H E Pearse, from 3rd batt.

Border Regt—Lieut H L Chatfield, from 4th batt Durham L I R Sussex Regt—Sec Lieut W S Hughes, from 4th batt R Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Hampshire Regt—Lieut D H Cowan, from 3rd batt.

Dorset Regt—Lieut L Grant-Dalton, from 3rd batt Prince Alberts Somerset L I; Lieut C P Highett, from 3rd batt E Surrey Regt.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers S Lancs Regt—Lieut R C F Salter, from 3rd London Brigade R F A.

Welsh Regt—Sec Lieut F V Bunsall, from 3rd batt.

Oxfordshire and Bucks L I—Sec Lieut C F R Hanbury-Williams, from 3rd batt.

King's Own Yorks L I—Lieut W P B Williams, from 3rd batt Monmouthshire Regt; Sec Lieut W N Tempest, from 3rd batt.

Duke of Edinburgh's Wilts Regt—Lieut L J Fairchild, from 3rd batt.

Durham L I—Sec Lieut R B Bradford, from 5th batt; Sec Liet P A Smith; from 3rd batt King's Own R Lancaster Regt.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt R Canadians—Lieut A J M Pemberton, from 4th batt.

R Dublin Fusiliers—Sec Lieut A E Bagley, from 3rd batt.

Rifle Brigade Prince Consort's Own—Lieut R C J Chichester-Constable, from 6th batt.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Lieut C E Davis, from 3rd batt D C L I; Lieut D Turnbull, from 4th batt Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt R Canadians; Sec Lieut C H Keane, from 7th batt Devon Regt.

SPORT AT HOME.

RACING.

At Gatwick on May 17, the Duke of Devonshire's Devil Dodge won the Worth Stakes, Lord Derby's St. Felicien the Alexandra Handicap, and Mr. J. Hallick's Crystal Gazer the Mart Plate. The Prince's Handicap was won on May 18, by Sootney, Florizel's Pride being second, and Eaton Lad third.

At York on May 20, Mr. L. Brassey's St. Bruno won the Londesborough Plate and Lord Derby's Shell the Flying Dutchman Welter Handicap. On May 21, Major Kincaid Smith's Successor and Lord Ellesmere's Protestant ran a dead heat in the Great Northern Handicap, Lord Decies Rath Hurley won the Melrose Handicap Plate, Mr. Duncombe's Floran the Craven Three-Year-Old Handicap, and Mr. Peacock's Wynburg the Tyro Selling Plate. On May 22, the Dringhouses Selling Handicap was won by Mr. Robson's Matchlock the Voltigeur Handicap by Lord Durham's Branceteth, and the Hambledon Plate by Mr. G. Renwick's Newminster II. At Bath Mr. F. D. Pirie's Jackdaw won the Somersetshire Stakes.

CRICKET.

As the result of some interesting cricket at the Oval, on May 17, in which Mr. Bird and Mr. Macartney again scored heavily, the Australians require 53 runs to beat Surrey with nine wickets still in hand.—At Huddersfield, the South Africans fared badly against Yorkshire, who are 126 runs ahead in their first innings with two wickets to fall.—At Gravesend, Kent beat Somerset by 280 runs.—At Cambridge, the University, owing to a fine innings of 167 by Mr. Kidd, gained a great advantage over Sussex, who are 64 runs behind with six wickets to fall in their second innings.

At the Oval, on May 18, the Australians beat Surrey without difficulty by seven wickets.—At Huddersfield the South Africans, owing to a fine innings by Mr. Mitchell, were able to draw their match with Yorkshire.—At Lord's Middlesex, in spite of an innings of 105 not out by Mr. Warner, were beaten by Lancashire by an innings and 8 runs.—Cambridge gained a surprisingly easy victory over Sussex by ten wickets.—At Worcester some wonderful bowling by Mr. Hesketh Pritchard converted an impending [illegible] to a victory for Hampshire over Worcestershire by eight wickets.—At Bristol Warwickshire beat Gloucestershire by three wickets, in spite of a fine innings by Mr. Sewell.—At Leyton, Northamtonshire gained an easy victory over Essex by seven wickets.—At Nottingham, Leicestershire were defeated by Nottinghamshire by an innings and 12 runs.

There was some remarkable cricket at Lord's on May 20, in the match between the M.C.C. and Ground and the Australians. The M.C.C. and Ground batted first and were all dismissed for 169; the Australians lost Mr. Gregory and Mr. Mayne cheaply, and then Mr. Macartney, who scored 73 not out, and Mr. Bardsley, who scored 96 not out, took the total to 204 without being separated.—At the Oval, Surrey ran up a total of 410 against Gloucestershire; Ducat made 137 and Mr. Bird 100.—At Oxford the University scored 278 against the South Africans, who have lost two wickets for 35.—At Birmingham, Field and Mr. Foster dismissed Sussex for 151, and Warwickshire scored 200 for the loss of eight wickets.

At Lord's on May 21, the Australians carried their total to 326, and the M.C.C. and Ground lost five wickets in their second innings for 244, being thus 87 runs ahead with five wickets in hand.—At Oxford, the University had the better of the game with the South Africans, who were all out for 179; of these Mr. Nourse made 94; on going in again the University scored 244 for five wickets, of which Mr. Evans made 107 and Mr. Knott 70.—At Birmingham, Warwickshire beat Sussex by six wickets.—At the Oval, Surrey beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 87 runs.—At Leeds, Kent gained a commanding position; they dismissed Yorkshire for 96 and scored 103 for the loss of two wickets.

At Lord's on May 22 the Australians at one time seemed in danger of defeat, but a fine innings by Mr. Minnett ultimately enabled them to beat the M. C. C. and Ground by five wickets.—There was a short day's play at Oxford; the University declared their innings closed and dismissed three of the South Africans for 138 before further rain caused the match to be abandoned as a draw.—No play was possible at Leeds and Chesterfield, and the matches between Yorkshire and Kent and Derbyshire and Lancashire were left drawn.

GOLF.

In the final round of the Ladies' Championship at Turnberry on May 17, Miss Gladys Ravenscroft defeated Miss Temple by 3 and 2.

The Engineering Golfing Society beat the Bar Golfing Society at Worplesdon on May 18, by 10 matches to 2, winning the singles by 7 1-2 to 1-2 and the foursomes by 2 1-2 to 1 1-2.

The Hon. Michael Scott, of Royal St. Georges, the Open Champion of Australia in 1904 and 1907, won the twenty-fifth annual competition for the Royal St. George's challenge cup on the Sandwich links, on May 18, with a return of 74+82=156. The event attracted fifty-six entries, and aroused particular interest by reason of the fact that in it Mr. Fred Herreshoff, of Garden City, New York, made his first appearance in a tournament in this country.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Redhill and Reigate Golf Club was celebrated on May 18, by two professional matches. In the morning James Braid (Walton Heath), Harry Vardon (Totteridge), C. H. Kennett (Redhill and Reigate), and H. Hunt (Reigate Heath) played a medal competition. Braid was the winner with a score of 69; Vardon took 70 Kennett, 72, and Hunt 78. In the afternoon Braid and Hunt played a foursome against Vardon and Kennett, and were beaten by 2 holes up and 1 to play.

The meeting of the Worcestershire Golf Union was concluded at King's Norton on May 22, with the individual competition over thirty-six holes. The gold medal was won by Mr Frank Woolley (King's Norton), with scores of 75 + 74 = 149, the silver medal by Mr E Blackwell (Kidderminster) with scores of 79 + 78 = 157, and the bronze medal by Mr. J. P. Humphries (Kidderminster), with scores of 79 + 79 = 158.

POLO.

The weather at Hurlingham on May 18 repelled and attracted alternately, but although the games were played beneath a roof of black cloud, fortunately the threat of rain was not fulfilled. The ground was on the soft side, and plentiful divots acknowledged the impact of the ponies' shoes. There were two matches, the first resulting in a win for Eaton over the Tigers by 12 goals to 5, and the second in a draw—at 6 goals all—between the 1st Life Guards and the Pilgrims.

FENCING.

The eighth competition for the challange shield, presented to the Epee Club by Sir George Savage "as a prize for an annual competition with the 'epee de combat" between teams representing the different British fencing clubs and schools of arms," was held in the gardens of Lincoln's Inn on May 18. In the final match with Bertrand's School, F. McPherson's School were never in danger of defeat. The first round produced two hits against each side; but in the second round F. McPherson's team scored 4 hits to 1, and at the end of the third round they had won the match with 9 to 4 with four assaults uncontested. Mr. Amphlett won all his assaults; Mr. Blake lost only to Senor Almeida; Mr. Davson lost only to Senor Baeza; and Mr. Bertodano lost to Senor Espregneira and had a double hit with Senor Almeida.

The final pool in the Sabre Championship held by the Amateur Fencing Association was contested on May 21, at the Sword Club, 1 Durham House Street, Strand, and resulted in the victory of Capt. C. F. Van der Byl, 16th Lancers, who won all his assaults.

It is officially announced that the King and Queen will honour Henley Royal Regatta by their presence on Saturday, July 6.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The Rugby Union announces the following dates for next season's international matches:—Jan. 18, England v. Wales in Wales Jan. 25, England v. France, at Twickenham; Feb. 8, England v. Ireland, in Ireland; March 15, England v. Scotland at Twickenham.

TENNIS.

The Hon. N. S. Lytton for the second year in succession has won the French Amateur Championship. In the final match, in the Paris court, he beat Capt. R. K. Price by 2 sets to 0.

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by using this well-tested remedy. Price in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6 and 11/-, obtainable from Thomson & Taylor, Bombay; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta; and Dr. Haller, Madras, and all Chemists and Stores throughout India and Burma, or from E. J. Reid & Co., 17/8, Basinghall St., London.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, JUNE 6.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 7.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	76 5-8	Ex	1-4
do. Rentes	94	1-4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	94 3-4		1-4
3½ do. Gov. Securities	84 5-8	un	chgd
Silver in London Spot	28	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence	28 3-16	un	chgd
Silver in New York	60 7-8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·23 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin	20·44 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. New York	4·87		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
do. 3 months' sight	2 13-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 5-16	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 3-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000.
Closing Tone of Silver—Very quiet.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Madras ... Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d
Transfers on Calcutta ... Rs. 500,000 at 1s 4 3-32d.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£40,709,020	Inc. £1,307,000
Public Deposits	...£7,760,000	Inc. £1,200,000
Other Deposits	...£40,300,000	Dec. £ 900,000
Government Securities	£14,200,000	Unchgd.
Other Securities	...£35,830,000	Dec. £ 900,000
Notes and Gold	...£30,100,000	Inc. £1,300,000

The Bank's Reserve is 48 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Unchgd—Increased demand
Futures	... Steady
Manchester	Demand limited
Total Sales	... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 7,000 ,,
Imports	... 7,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	... 6·36 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 11-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·18	6·20	6·21
+03	+03	+03
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**
6·17	6·15	6·13
+03	+03	+02
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
6·13	6·13	6·14
+02	+02	+02

New York official noon call July 11·18 ; Oct. 11·39.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 11·79 ; Oct 11·42.

NEW YORK— Sales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	7,000
,, Receipts at ,, last year	...	1,800
,, Exports to Great Britain	...	2,000
,, Exports to Continent	...	14,000
,, Spot Cotton		...11·65+20

Futures—Month of July 11·22+23 — Advanced early on foreign buying and declined later on favorable weather reports.
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·45+23

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 11 3-4+1-8
Futures month of July	... 11·39+17
Futures month of Oct.	... 11·54+18
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Firm

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	... Nominal
Do. Months—	
Do. Name of Ports—	
Wheat White Karachi	... 37 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—	... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done and Buyers	
Wheat Red Karachi ...	... 36 7-8 uncngd.
Do Months—June-July —London—Value.	
Tone—Firmer.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ...	... 33 1-2
Do. Months—	... May—Done—Quiet but Steady

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...	... 39 1-2
Do Months	... May—Sellers.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs ex-ship,	... 55 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—	... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Value	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. ex-ship	... Nominal
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports.—	... .
Brown Cawnpore	... 55 1-4+1-2
Do. Months—June-July	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers	
Tone—Firmer.	
LINSEED—	
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	... 69 1-4+1-8
Do. Months—June-July	
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers	
Tone—Firmer	
Linseed Calcutta...	... 66 6 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July	
Do Name of Port—London—Done and Buyers—Steady	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...60 3 4+3-8
Do. Months—June-July	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... 67-5-0 unchgd.
June-July—Hull—Sellers—steady

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 7 1-2 unchgd
June-July—Value—Quiet but steady

METALS—

Copper Braziers	... £ 99 +11-2
Yellow Metal	... d 7 3-8—3-16
Standard Copper G M B	... 78 5-8+3-4
English best selected Copper:	£ 83 +1

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 12-6—Nearest—Value.

ARRIVALS—
"Sicilia"

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 16.3+3d. Sellers
Do. Months of Shipment...June-Aug.
Tone—Firm. Little more doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... Neglected
Do Months of Shipments ... .
Tone—Quite neglected.
German dest-root 88 p.c. ...12+ 2 1-2d—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ... August
Tone—Firm and in good demand.

E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 17 0 3-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ...June-Aug—Sellers.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal
Month of Shipments ... .
Tone—Dull.
Java Sugar—Quiet—Prices unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [7TH JUNE, 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
1 Box Bullion	76,800	London	Mercantile Bank
2 Boxes Bullion	1,15,200	do	Indian Specie Bank
2 Boxes Bullion	38,400	do	Hongkong Bank
Sovereigns ...	22,500	do	do
Rupees...	1,000	do	do
15 Boxes Sovereigns	11,25,000	Alexandria	do
20 Boxes Sovereigns	15,00,000	Port Said	Chartered Bank
8 Boxes Bullion	5,56,800	London	do
31 Boxes Sovereigns	22,86,000	Alexandria	National Bank
18 Boxes Bullion	12,59,520	London	do
219 Bars Silver	4,76,311	do	do
1 Box Bullion	76,800	do	Comptoir National.
1 Parcel Silver	3	do	Yokohama Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 5th June, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway	28	33,696
B B and C I Railway	35	41,657

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened firm at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight credits. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been limited and with business 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T. is available. Bills have been placed at our quotation for 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d, from 29th June
Do. do France	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...138 3-4 to 139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...147 1-4
Shanghai ,,	...200 3-4
Japan ,,	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The opening quotations were 96 5-8 for cash and 96 9-16 for the settlement with only a small enquiry. During the afternoon the rate for cash improved somewhat and prices close as under.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...	Rs. 96 11 0 to 96 12 0
Settlement	...	,, 96 9 0

BULLION:—
The London market for Bar Silver closed unchanged yesterday, and New York was also unchanged. The tone of the London market was very quiet. Locally the market has also been very quiet and closing rates are easier both for ready and forward. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 23 15 6
Australian ,,	...	,, 23 15 6
Sovereigns ,,	...	... ,, 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	...	... ,, 70 14 6
1st Settlement	...	... ,, 71 4 9
2nd Settlement	...	... ,, ...
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	...	... ,, 80 4 0
1st Settlement	...	... ,, 80 10 0
2nd Settlement	...	... ,, ...

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs, the Secretary of State placed 21·90 lakhs Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 28·10 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-16d. tenderers receiving 36 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 50·20 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered is again 50 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 17th May and arrived to-day with the mail of the 24th May brings £160,000 bar gold, £40,000 silver and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 11,00,000
Bombay	...	... ,, 9,70,000
Madras	...	... ,, 4,50,000
Total...		... ,, 31,20,000

The steamer which left London on the 24th May and comes with the mail of the 31st May brings £130,000 bar gold and £20,000 silver for Bombay and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 14,00,000
Bombay	...	... ,, 6,20,000
Madras	...	... ,, 40,000
Total...		... ,, 20,60,000

The steamer which left London on the 31st May and comes with the mail of the 7th June brings £150,000 bar gold £300,000 silver and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay and the following Council Bill.

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 11,00,000
Bombay	...	... ,, 7,30,000
Madras	...	... ,, 3,90,000
Total...		... ,, 22,20,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	19,34,000
Other Deposits	.....	6,65,000
Sundries	40,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	19,60,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	Unchanged	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	9,34,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	17,16,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	33,000
Bullion	2,67,000	.....
Balance with other Banks	.....	2,62,000
Sundries	40,000	.....
Cash	.....	44,60,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1911-12.	Bales. 1910-11.	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week	35,142	41,888	— 6,746
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 6th June	2,318,767	2,209,497	+109,270
Shipments for the week Europe	35,722	36,330	— 608
China			
Japan	51,480	21,467	+30,013
Coast Ports			
Total...	87,202	57,797	+29,411
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 6th June. Europe	299,202	809,171	—509,969
China	31,419	12,355	+ 19,064
Japan	798,935	477,590	+321,345
Coast Ports	23,774	27,911	— 4,137
Total...	1,153,330	1,327,027	—173,677
Afloat in Harbour— Europe	1,140	8,033	— 6,793
China			
Japan	Nil.	15,131	—15,131
Coast Ports			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1911 to 11th May, 1912, 32,270 bales.
Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1911 to 11th May 1912—46,221 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Dhandeish	181	273,611	295,635
Central India	2,454	148,558	143,930
Barsee and Nagur	1,528	103,024	110,686
Berar	3,993	523,527	346,326
Central Provinces	2,651	353,637	145,031
Total Oomras	10,707	1,411,357	1,141,608
Dholleras	101	28,919	220,750
Broach	.....	141,899	216,988
Compta and Dharwar	9,227	163,951	137,261
Westerns	3,782	59,339	14,984
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	1,028	123,731	292,052
Bengals. (Rajputana)	2,137	87,784	118,959
Sind	914	91,796	55,317
Persian	245	4,623	2,255
American	6,644	197,419	6,522
Egyptian	357	1,624	2,258
Other sorts	...	9,215	533
Total	35,142	2,318,767	2,209,497

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 6th June, 1912	2,318,767
	2,618,767
Less Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 6th June, 1912	1,153,330
	1,465,437
Less Afloat	1,140
	1,464,297
Less Estimated mill consumption ...	733,000
	731,297
Less Up-country by rail	78,591
	652,706
Less Estimated destroyed by fire ...	12,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 7th June, 1912 ...	640,706
Difference since last week	17,134

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The chief feature of the week has been the publication of the Bureau Report, to which we referred in our issue of the 6th inst. The report had little or no effect on the market, as the May condition is no criterion of the ultimate yield. In 1902 a May condition of 95.1 resulted in a September condition of 58.3 ; while in 1908, the May condition of 79.7 improved to 83.0 in July and in September was 69.7, this being one of the big crop years. For good results the average condition should improve up to July, after which there is a more or less general, falling off until September. This season's crop, being a late one, will be more susceptible to early killing frost. The making, or marring, of the crop has yet to come, and the May condition is little or no guide in the matter. Many changes will occur before anything definite can be known. The American markets report an advance of about 20 points yesterday ; a private telegram stating that "Wall Street is buying heavily, believing that the Bureau Report indicates, a moderate crop, inadequate for huge requirements."

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures July	11·04	11·22	+18
,, Oct.	11·19	11·45	+26
Spot	11·50	11·55	+15
New Orleans—			
Futures July	11·63	11·89	+26
,, Oct.	11·35	11·54	+19
Spot	11 7-16	11 3-4	+5-16
Liverpool—			
Futures June-July.	6·15	6·18	+03
,, Sept.-Oct.	6·16	6·17	+01
Spot	6·35	6·36	unchgd

At present, the local market is ruled more by the prospects of the coming monsoon than by any outside influence. Marwari speculators hold the opinion that this year's monsoon will be unfavourable, and as they have practically the control of the market at the moment, prices have been pushed up for New Crop, the delay in the approach of the monsoon being in their favour. Though the business passing in New Crop is extremely moderate, good Broach has advanced to Rs. 302, and opens this morning at this price. It by no means follows that a late burst of the monsoon necessarily means an unfavourable one. It may delay planting a week or so, but provided rain comes "at the right time" during the monsoon, crops will flourish. Long breaks are more dangerous than late bursts, as far as the monsoon is concerned. Beyond the business in New Crop, there is little or nothing doing in the market.

In ready cotton we have again had a quiet week and the daily turn-over has been small. Prices are irregular.

Cheap lots can be picked up here and there, but many dealers are now holding stocks for higher prices. Some Southern descriptions have improved in value, and nice Mirai is fetching Rs. 296 to Rs. 298. The best lots of Nagpur can be placed at Rs. 290, and best Khamgaon styles at Rs. 270. With even a moderate improvement in the demand we might see higher prices. At present, however, there is little sign of such improvement. Receipts are small, and the unsold stock is by no means large.

Receipts to date are now 109,000 in excess of last year, but in this is included 197,000 bales of American, so that actual receipts of Indian cotton are about 88,000 bales less than last season.

There has been moderate to heavy rain on the Malabar Coast but sea is slight, and at Colombo the sea is again smooth. The monsoon is very feeble in the Northern half of the Arabian Sea, and latest reports show no indication of the near approach of the rains. Temperature is high, except in the extreme South where rain has fallen.

LATER.

The market has kept quiet but steady during the day and closes as under. For ready cotton there has been a slight improvement in the demand.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	... Rs.	302 Mar. 1913
Fine M.G. Wardha-Ringunghat	,,	304 Jan. ,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur	... ,,	300 ,, ,,
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	,,	290 ,, ,,
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	... ,,	284-5 ,, ,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	... ,,	271 ,, ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... ,,	263 ,, ,,
Fine M. G. Bengal	... ,,	267-3 ,, ,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	... ,,	281 ,, ,,

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	... ,,	281 June-July
Good H. G. Westerns	... ,,	267 ,,
Good M. G. Westerns	... ,,	267 ,,

Opening Tone ... ... Firm
Estimated Sales 10,000
Total Imports 14,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·24	6·26	6·27	6·24
+06	+06	+06	+07
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
6·21	6·20	6·20	6·20	6·21
+06	+07	+07	+07	+07

FREIGHTS.

During the early part of the past week there was very little business doing and rates gave way one to two shillings. At the decline the following business is reported :—

HAMBURG.—1,000 tons for June Shipment at 21s.
LONDON.—A line has been booked at 20s. for June shipment.
HULL.—About 700 tons light seeds at 18s. 6d. for June.
There has been no enquiry for forward shipment. The tone of the market at the close is rather steadier but there is still little doing.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
On the conclusion of the May settlement business in new crop "suttas" for April-May 1913 commenced, but there is little actual business doing. The rate for September delivery has kept fairly steady, and it is anticipated that prices for this delivery will improve later on. A moderate business has been done for September, as also in ready and closing rates are as under.

We quote:—

Ready	...Rs. 11 12 0 B.T.
Augst-September	... ,, 12 12 0 R.T.
New Crop, April-May 1913	11 12 0 ,,

RAPESEED :—
The market has kept steady and prices for ready are firm with a fair business passing. For New Crop, April-May 1913, a small business is reported.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	... Rs. 8 3 0 B.T.
,, Yellow Cawnpore	... ,, 9 10 0 ,,
Brown Delhi N.C., Ap-May 1913	8 7 0 R.T.

WHEAT :—
We have had steady markets during the week with a moderate enquiry. Prices have been maintained. Sutta business in New Crop, April-May 1913, has begun, but only a small business has been done.

We quote :—

Ready White Pissi	... Rs. 5 5 6 R.T.
White Delhi, August-Sept.	,, 5 10 0 ,,
White Delhi, N.C., Ap-May 1913	5 11 6 ,,

GINGELLYSEED:—
Prices are more or less nominal and only a small business has been done. Stocks are small.

We quote :—
Bold White 85 per cent. Rs. 59 8 0

POPPYSEED :—
The market has been steady to firm with business doing at current rates.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 12 4 0 B. T.
June-July... ...	... ,, 12 13 6 R. T.

CASTORSEED :—
A steady market during the week.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 37 0 0

COTTONSEED :—
The market steady. Moderate business.

We quote :—

Ready	...Rs. 28 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
The market continues firm owing to small stocks.

We quote :—

Bold	...Rs. 49 0 0
Small	... ,, 47 0 0

MOWRASSED :—
Steady but little doing.

We quote :—

Ready	...Rs. 7 3 0 B.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	... ...	... 35,142 bales,
Wheat	... ...	... 239,105 cwts.
Linseed	... ...	... 185,934 ,,
Rapeseed	... ...	... 59,597 ,,
Gingellyseed	... ...	... 6,784 ,,
Poppyseed	... ...	... 13,305 ,,
Groundnuts	... ...	... 4,551 ,,
Castorseed	... ...	... 26,760 ,,
Rice	... ...	... 126,625 ,,
Myrabolams	... ...	... 11,608 ,,
Cottonseed	... ...	... 38,602 ,,
Mowrasseed	... ...	... 390 ,,
Gram	... ...	... 25,330 ,,
Jowar	... ...	... 43,439 ,,
Maize	... ...	... 12 ,,

LOCAL YARNS.

The market remained quiet during the early part of the week and little or no business was put through. Prices, however, showed a tendency to give way, with the result that in a weak market yesterday about 5,000 bales changed hands, 10s. being sold at 6 3-4 to 7 1-4 annas, 12s. at 7 3-8 and 16s. at 7 9-16 annas. There is also some enquiry to-day and further business may result.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS:—The market continues quiet, and we have no change to report.
GREY GOODS:—The market is dull, and there is very little business doing.
PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market continues dull, though prices are keeping up in sympathy with Home quotations. There is no prospect of business being done until the rains set in.
TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS:—The Home markets continue firm, but little business is being done. In the local market there is a fair demand.
TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The local market is very quiet. Home prices are firm, and distant shipments are quoted. Buyers have stopped business for the present.
DHOOTIES:—There is a moderate demand locally. The Home markets are firm.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METALS.—The Home market shows a big rise this week, the latest quotations being £90 for copper and £72 for yellow metal. This has had a good effect here and prices have firmed up.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Ohukkar" per two tins	3	15	0
Kerosine Oil "Ohukkar" per 8 gallons	3	5	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3	10	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3	0	0
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound ...	0	4	0

The following are the rates ruling to-day, for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	4	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	3	14	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	.....		
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	.....		
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	0	0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3	10	0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	2	15	0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3	9	0
Anchor Tins per pair	4	0	0
Shell 150° cases per case	5	4	0
Anchor cases per case	4	6	0

SHARES.

The market has been quiet during the week, rates have not fluctuated much and some of the prices of mill shares have declined more or less while others have kept quiet. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,797 1-2 and 1,795; Bank of Indias have been improved to Rs. 267; Indian Specie Bank shares have ruled at and about Rs. 65 1-2; Eastern Bank shares have changed hands at Rs. 82. Press shares are neglected, with little doing in them. Indian Cotton have changed hands at Rs. 140 ; New Berars are unchanged at Rs. 540 and New Mofussil's at Rs. 885. In mill companies, Bombay cotton, after touching Rs. 407 1-2, have dropped to Rs. 382 1-2; Ahmedabad Advance are quiet at Rs. 700; Century mill shares have declined to Rs. 300 ; Central India's to Rs. 2,112 1-2 for July settlement, Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares to Rs. 1,427 1-2 for July; Crescents are quiet at Rs. 102 1-2; David's at Rs. 432 1-2 ; Empress mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 252 1-2; Edward Sassoon are unchanged at Rs. 212 1-2 ; Hindustan mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 650 ; Imperial's at Rs. 100 ; Jamsheds are quiet at Rs. 302 1-2 ; Kohinoors have declined to Rs. 767 1-2 ; Madhavji Dharamsey mill shares have advanced to Rs. 1,400 ; Maneckji Petits have declined to Rs. 2,625 for July delivery; New Great Eastern to Rs. 227 1-2 ; Sassoon Cotton mill shares are steady at Rs. 820 ; Standards have declined to Rs. 1,335 ; Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,430 ; Phœnix are quiet at Rs. 120. In miscellaneous companies, Bamankuas are weak at Rs. 11 1-2 ; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation are steady at Rs. 575 ; Marcks have improved to Rs. 111; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares are steady at Rs. 785 ; Tata Iron and Steel Co., ordinary shares have fluctuated between Rs. 86 and Rs. 80 and have closed at Rs. 82 ; preference shares are steady at Rs. 177 and deferred shares have declined from Rs. 195 to Rs. 182. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares are steady and have changed hands at Rs. 282 1-2 and preference shares at Rs. 295. The Bombay E. S. and Co. Ld., ordinary shares have advanced to Rs. 160 owing to the report that 3 per cent. dividend is to be given on these shares and preference shares are steady at Rs. 180 1-2 ; The Tatta Hydro E. P. S. Co., Ld., ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 667 1-2 and preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 510. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley have changed hands at Rs. 520 and Rs. 522 1-2; Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 137; Ahmedabad Prantej are steady at Rs. 695 ; Ahmedabad Dolkhas are steady at Rs. 130 ; Central Provinces at Rs. 66 1-2 and Gujerat Railways at Rs. 92 1-2. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY REPORT

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co., writing from Manchester on 16th May, the following weekly report :—

Liverpool—Cotton.	To-day.	Last Week.
Mid-American—Spot	... 6·55	6·49
Do. Current Month	... 6·32 1-2	6·29 1-3
F.G.F. Egyptian—Spot	... 9 6-8d.	9 9-16d.
New York—Cotton.	Yesterday.	Last Week.
Spot—Cents.	... 11·80	11·80
London	To-day.	Last Week
Bar Silver.	... 23d.	27 7-8d.
Bank of Eng. Rate	... 3 p.c.	3 p.c.

Cotton Figures from August 31st last to last Friday.	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton	1,316,320	923,350
Liverpool Stock. American cotton	1,209,910	793,910
American cotton into sight	14,834,000	11,32 ,000
Receipts at American Ports	11,476,000	8,229,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	4,563,000	3,262,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	3,397,000	2,115,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton	259,000	248,000
Visible Supply. East Indian cotton	122,000	234,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	85,000	78,000

For the week ending the 10th inst., the movement of American cotton "into sight" was 87,000 bales, and last year for the corresponding week it was 63,000 bales; the "out of sight" figures, i. e., deliveries to the world's spinners were 320,000 bales, and last year 219,000 bales.

The quantity of American taken by spinners this season is now 12,259,000 bales, the following are the excess quantities above last year : United States 433,000; Great Britain, 296,000; Continent of Europe 1,207,000; Japan and Mexico 354,000 bales.

The paramount subject of interest at present in the cotton markets and also in textile centres is the next American crop—rain was reported general last week, with further overflows or breaks in the Mississippi, with considerable flooding of plantations in Louisiania—planting is said to have made progress where possible and former experience leads us to deprecate too ready acquiescence in the reported lateness of the crop—meanwhile the constant unfavourable weather reports have had their influence on prices of cotton.

Considering that most of our largest markets are well bought in cotton goods or hold plentiful stocks, merchants are acting in a cautious manner and awaiting developments—the near approach of the S. W. monsoon in India, and the fear of the lack of sufficient rains, is helping to exercise a salutary influence together with the present high cotton prices.

India, however, continues to send indents for summer goods for next season to quite a fair extent, and these classes they have still to buy—there is some check upon the magnitude of this business, however, in the increase of plague about Karachi, Cawnpore, Delhi and the Punjab generally, and manufacturers' ideas of prices prevent the booking of orders except after tiresome negotiations in many cases.

The Straits and Rangoon have been good markets for us, but the last 6 weeks' advances have stopped business, especially for the latter port Turkey, Egypt and the near East have absorbed larger quantities of our cotton goods than would have been imagined, considering the existing difficulties overhanging those countries. The clearances in the China markets have been satisfactory, but confined too much to the localities of the Treaty Ports, the movements up-country being attended with risks of plunder and robbery.

Reuter's Correspondent at Pekin cabled on the 13th instant, that the foreign Bankers had arranged for an advance of the £10,00,000 loan under joint foreign and Chinese supervision—the scheme to be submitted to Yuan Shih-Kai for approval. Our market for yarns and piece-goods continues steady and firm, although there is a great falling-off in actual transactions—the believers in a decline are in the minority just now, and this element will diminish should no very bad Bureau report on June 4th next to be published as to the state of the growing American crop, and also should the big loan to China to be concluded, and that country become settled—there is also the question of the character of the approaching monsoon in India to be reckoned with—and with these items unsettled it is a difficult matter to prophesy the course of prices for the next month ahead—it is, however, no doubt the best policy to buy from hand to mouth for immediate requirements, but speculative to buy further now for distant delivery.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st Mar. 1912 ... ...Rs. 1,56,880
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 28,526
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 31st Mar. 1912 ... ...Rs. 4,19,778
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 5,998

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st Mar. 1912 ... ...Rs. 31,380
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 3,257
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 31st Mar. 1912 ... ...Rs. 93,313
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 140

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st Mar. 1912. ... ...Rs. 13,510
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 2,352
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 31st Mar. 1912 ... ...Rs. 37,943
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 5,583

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 25th May. 1912 ...Rs. 8,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 1,294
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 25th May 1912 ... ...Rs. 1,80,927
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 18,514

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 24.

THE Budapest riots represent the way in which realities are apt to criticise political humbug. The Magyar oligarchs, or a section of them, have accepted Universal Suffrage as an article of their creed. At the same time they have shown just the same anxiety to give effect to it as Mr. Asquith shows to realise his Preamble. In their hearts there is nothing that they wish less, for it would mean the shaking, and perhaps the overthrow, of Magyar supremacy and a great gain of power to the Slav nationalities. The hot blood now prevailing is due partly to exasperation at this attitude, and partly to the methods of retaliation adopted. The opponents of the Government have taken the extreme course of obstructing the Army Bill—which has earned them the taunt of "disloyal" in exchange for that of "dishonest." Defeated in the Chamber, the popular party have carried the conflict into the streets, and the general strike which began yesterday has avowedly political objects. The Magyar domination is not an easy one to dislodge, but its "moral" is weakened by disingeneous tactics, and the evolution of Hungary is bound to enforce, sooner or later, some abatement of its pretensions.

The latest attack upon Mr. Roosevelt represents him as Othello in the act of strangling the Republican party, but the ex-President would certainly have to black himself all over if he wanted to "feel the party" which his critics assign to him in all its depravit. According to the general run of denunciation, he seems to combine the passions of the Moor with the ambition of Julius Cæsar and the incendiarism of Mr. Lloyd George, while Colonel Watterson, a Southern journalist, adds the qualities of a "frenzied paranoiac" and "a maniac armed to the teeth." Some short title will really have to be found for such a Satanic encyclopædia. When Mr. Roosevelt's opponents wish to refer to him, it must be as awkward as the name of that place in Wales.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead as to turn a deaf ear to a plea from the curates of London? These kindly ministers of grace are asking for a boon—special telephone facilities. Let them have them! A Brixton curate, who happens to possess a telephone, tells in the "Standard" how he is sometimes rung up as often as thirty times in a morning by people wishing to arrange weddings or discuss parochial work. Think of the countless journeys the instrument must have saved that busy gentleman. Consider, also, the average curate's income, and the average demands upon his time. The case for the appellants seems as well proved as any one can think of.

The German Press is hugging itself with joy over the recent businesslike and unostentatious demolition of a couple of "bandits" by the Berlin police. It compares their feat with the exploits of their French and English "confreres" in the same line of business, very much to the disadvantage of the latter. This kind of chortling strikes one as a symptom of the dangerous disease of self-complacency from which the German people are suffering. When a nation begins to say to its soul. "Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years," its hour of peril is at hand. France has redeemed herself by twenty years of self-questioning and searchings of heart. Our own mood of so-called pessimism is sometimes regarded as a symptom of decadence. It is not. It is a sign of life and health. "Let the victor draw tighter the laces of his helmet," says the Japanese proverb.

Plucky little New Zealand, whose gift to the Empire has cost her sons nearly £3 a head, a splendid largesse as yet unmatched elsewhere, has now further shown her faith by consenting that the ship thus given shall remain in the home seas. One hardly agrees with the action of the Home Government in making the request. The original idea should be carried out. The Australia and New Zealand, with a battle-cruiser of the Royal Navy, should be sent to the outer marches of the Empire to form the nucleus of the Ocean Fleet of the future. But New Zealand has shown herself clear-sighted in assenting. More clear-sighted than those Australians who, not less Imperially minded, are saying that the withdrawal of even a semblance of a New Zealand force leaves the burden of the defence of Australasia on the Commonwealth alone. Assuredly it does not. The defence of Australasia is as much the concern of the whole Empire, and the whole Navy of the Empire, as the defence of London.

The tone and matter of Sir Edward Grey's statement as to the intentions of the Government in the case of Miss Malecka were alike admirable. Neither indefinite nor extreme, he laid down a line of conduct which the champions of the unhappy lady will do well to follow. There is no occasion for hurry. The Russian law gives a period of respite for appeal, and Miss Malecka's position will not be made worse in the meantime. A violent newspaper agitation, with ill-mannered and ill-informed criticism on the methods of Russian justice, is the surest way to defeat the ends which all Englishmen desire to see attained. The action of the Government will not be less firm because it is friendly, and because all things will be done decently and in order.

The new Blue-book on Chinese affairs is not very thrilling, but its references to the vast hoards of the Manchu dynasty raise a very curious question. So recently as last November Sir John Jordan was writing to Sir Edward Grey to say that the Palace treasure was at last being drawn upon by the Government, but he only accounts for one sum of £400,000. He adds that this sum is believed to represent a very small portion of the huge accumulations of "the old Buddha." We may point out that in his excellent book Mr. J. O. P. Bland states that the hoarded wealth of the Forbidden City was estimated to be £16,000,000. It is well-known that £8,000,000 in gold bars was buried at the time of the Boxer rebellion, and was duly dug up again when the Court returned to Peking. Where has all this money gone to? One suspects that there are some uncommonly rich people in Northern China just now!

Few gatherings have taken place in this country with so distinguished a series of chairmen as the Congress of the Universities of the Empire, which will be held in the capital early in July. Most of the leading seats of learning in this country will be represented by their chancellors, and such Universities as have not been honoured in this way have been omitted only because there will be fewer sessions than there are chancellors. The congress will be opened by the Earl of Rosebery, who is not only Chancellor of the Universities of London and Glasgow, but Lord Rector of that of St. Andrews, a combination of positions which no other public man of the present day can equal.

Mrs. Cornwallis-West's exhibition at Earls Court has given a marked impetus to the Shakespeare cult in London. Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe will begin next week at the University in South Kensington a course of lectures on "Shakespeare's London" at each of which an expert on London and Shakespeare will preside. Mr. Ratcliffe beings to his work the experience of a busy and varied life. After serving as editor of the Echo he went to India for three years as acting editor of "the "Statesman" and is now editor of the organ of the Sociological Society, of which he is on secretary. His work as University Extension lecturer is widely appreciated.

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PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

.....	For week ending 24th May 1912.	Total from 1st April to 24th May 1912.	For week ending 26th May 1911.	Total from 1st April to 26th May 1911.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	31	208	28	194
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	28	199	31	203
Vessels transported	23	140	16	128
Vessels attended to	5	17	2	10
Vessels warped	3	13	...	8

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It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising for

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It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

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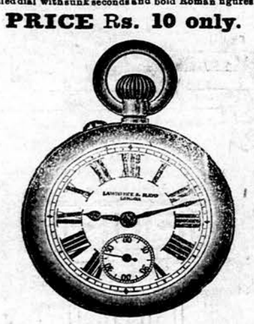

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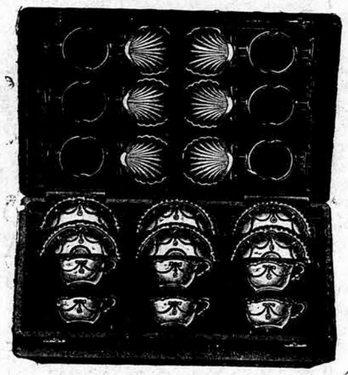

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I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shal be most happy to recommend to my friends.
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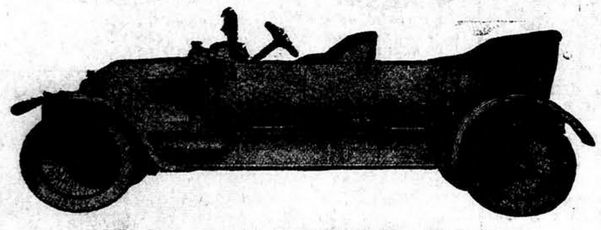

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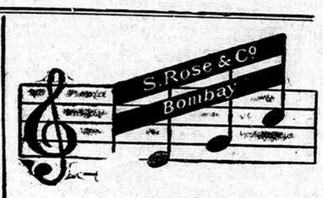

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